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# House Rejects Reagan Request For Aid to Nicaraguan Rebels

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. House of Representatives on Thursday rejected President Ronald Reagan's request for \$100 million in military aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

The vote came despite a compromise offer from Mr. Reagan to delay delivering some of the aid to rebels, who seek the overthrow of the Sandinista government.

The vote does not mean that Mr. Reagan's efforts to win renewed military aid to the rebels are over.

House Democratic leaders, in an attempt to woo votes away from Mr. Reagan, promised a new round of voting April 15 on a range of alternatives for aiding the rebels.

Key Democrats have acknowledged privately that Congress is more certain to approve some form of aid to the rebels.

The issue now shifts to the Senate, where a protracted legislative battle is expected. The Senate will be under pressure to come up with compromise package that if passed would have to go back to the House for another vote.

Mr. Reagan requested \$30 million in supplementary logistical aid and \$70 million in military assistance.

The House Democratic leadership overcame an intense effort by Mr. Reagan to secure the aid that included a nationally broadcast

speech Monday and last-minute telephone calls and face-to-face meetings Thursday with wavering members of Congress.

The voting followed vigorous House Democrats put its armed forces on alert and sent troops to the Nicaraguan border. Page 3.

speeches by Representative Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, and the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, who supported the aid, and by the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., in opposition.

## Market Index Breaks 1,800

The Dow Jones industrial average, boosted by zooming prices on the New York Stock Exchange, closed above 1,800 Thursday for the first time since the Dow broke through 1,800 for the first time on Monday, but later retreated.

The index surged 16.04, to 1,803.87, as the exchange closed. More than 148.4 million shares were traded. The index finished above 1,700 for the first time on Feb. 27, exactly three weeks ago. See story on Page 12.

# In Nicaragua, Debate Is Open, Even to Reagan

**By Stephen Kinzer**  
*New York Times Service*

**MANAGUA** — An unexpected twist has made his first full-length appearance on Sandinista television. It was President Ronald Reagan, that most passionate of anti-Sandinistas.

Mr. Reagan's latest speech in support of aid to Nicaraguan rebels, originally delivered nationwide on television Sunday in the United States, was broadcast here Tuesday night with simultaneous translation into Spanish.

During a panel discussion that followed, a Sandinista leader, Julio Pineda, condemned Mr. Reagan for spreading "lies and malicious lies" about the Nicaraguan government.

An opposition activist, Mauricio Paz, sitting next to Mr. Lopez, suggested that Mr. Reagan's target would be to force the government to lift the state of emergency declared last October

and halted the country's passage "from one kind of dependency to another kind."

The exchange, and the fact that it took place on government-controlled television, reflected the political debate that remains remarkably vigorous in Nicaragua.

The Sandinistas have placed clear limitations on their opponents and have shown themselves capable of launching out unexpectedly against activists who incur their wrath. They have threatened freedom of expression through the use of press censorship, critics on opposition political parties and trade unions, and a variety of threats and pressure tactics.

Nonetheless, a tenuous opposition survives, and few Nicaraguans feel compelled to hide their complaints.

This week has been a typically eventful one in the lives of anti-Sandinista activists in Nicaragua. Enrique Bolados Geyer, an outspoken

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)



Prime Minister Jacques Chirac pushing through a crowd on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées in Paris, where a bomb blast killed two persons and injured 28 Thursday. Page 2.

# Aquino Would Gain Wide Powers, Abolish Assembly Under Draft Plan

**MANILA** — A Philippine cabinet official on Thursday leaked copies of a draft of an interim Philippine constitution that would abolish the national assembly and vest all law-making powers in President Corason C. Aquino.

The official, who dealt with reporters on condition of anonymity, said Mrs. Aquino wanted to "soften some provisions" of the draft so she did not have to call her government "revolutionary."

The official said Mrs. Aquino planned to announce the new constitution Monday. He did not say whether he was releasing the draft, and no government official would immediately authenticate the document.

The draft said, "This government is revolutionary in origin and nature, democratic in essence and transitional in character."

It would give Mrs. Aquino the law-making powers of the national assembly and would prohibit any

court from questioning her authority or the validity of any law she decrees.

The draft constitution would provide for a commission to write a permanent constitution that would be put to a popular vote.

The Philippine News Agency

been considering a declaration of a "revolutionary government" to enable her government to remove some of the bureaucracy and government institutions set up by Mr. Marcos during his 20-year rule.

The current national assembly is controlled by the former president's political party.

The draft constitution says civil authority "shall at all times be supreme over the military and includes a 'bill of rights' from the 1973 constitution currently in effect."

It says civil, political and social rights under the old constitution will remain inviolable and that the new government will be bound by all treaties and obligations entered into by the previous government.

"The president shall have control and exercise general supervision and control over all local governments," the draft says.

The draft left blank a space to show the number of days Mrs. Aquino would have to form a new government.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)

# Chirac Cabinet Is Chosen; Focus Is on Economic, Voting Reforms

**By Joseph Fierchert**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — France got a new government Thursday under Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who announced plans for immediate changes to achieve two key conservative goals: economic liberalization and a new electoral system designed to produce stronger parliamentary majorities.

President François Mitterrand accepted Mr. Chirac's cabinet.

Mr. Chirac, 55, the Gaullist leader who led a conservative alliance to a close parliamentary victory over the Socialists on Sunday, will have exceptional powers for a French prime minister.

That marks a dramatic departure from the practice of the last 28 years, when the French president, always backed by a parliamentary majority, held vast government power and ruled through the ministries.

Mr. Chirac's cabinet list, presented to Mr. Mitterrand on Thursday, places a number of his close personal advisers in key ministries. The cabinet is smaller than that of the outgoing Socialists.

The foreign minister will be Jean-Bernard Raimond, a career diplomat who is now ambassador to Moscow, and the defense minister will be André Giraud, a former head of the industrial division of France's atomic energy commission and an industry minister.

During the election campaign Mr. Chirac said that as prime minister he would mount a crash program to tackle a few key problems during his first hundred days in office.

The most influential cabinet member will be Edouard Balladur, who in the new post of minister for the economy, finance and privatization, will oversee a broad range of economic issues. Mr. Balladur was chosen over former Prime Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to head this new super-ministry, designed to spearhead the conservative drive to liberalize France's economic climate.

Mr. Balladur, 56, also is Mr. Chirac's closest political adviser. The two men worked together in the early 1970s when Mr. Balladur was chief of staff to President Georges Pompidou. He directed the electoral campaign of Mr. Chirac's Rally for the Republic party.

Mr. Balladur is credited with forecasting as early as two years ago that the parliamentary elections could produce cohabitation, the French term for power-sharing between the president and a cabinet drawn from a different political party.

Embracing this theory early, Mr. Chirac got a jump on other conservative leaders. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing eventually fell in behind Mr. Chirac, but his strongest rival, Raymond Barre, still contends that power-sharing cannot provide effective government during the two years that Mr. Mitterrand is to remain in office.

There are few if any affinities between the new prime minister

and the president. In past governments each other, Mr. Mitterrand has portrayed Mr. Chirac as an opportunistic, slightly alarming populist. Mr. Chirac has characterized Mr. Mitterrand as a Machiavellian, leftist threat to France.

Both men have been pointedly restrained in their comments since the election. Both, however, said that cohabitation can work if the two executives respect each other's constitutional roles.

The president's powers, significantly diminished because of the Socialists' losses at the polls, are largely intangible. Mr. Chirac said in a brief general policy statement Thursday, Under the constitution,



André Giraud



President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, left, welcomed King Hussein of Jordan to Cairo on Thursday for talks.

# Egypt, Israel Continue Talks Despite Shooting

**By Jeffrey Bartholet**  
*Washington Post Service*

**CAIRO** — Egyptian and Israeli officials continued talks Thursday aimed at improving relations despite an attack Wednesday on four Israelis in Cairo that resulted in the death of a diplomat's wife.

While the Egyptian authorities conducted an extensive hunt for the assailants, three Israelis wounded in the attack flew to Tel Aviv on an Israeli Air Force plane. The body of the dead woman, Eilat Tal-Or, 34, was to be flown to Israel Thursday night aboard an El Al flight.

Mrs. Tal-Or was the ninth Israeli to be killed in Egypt since Aug. 1982, when a diplomat was murdered. An Egyptian police report killed seven Israeli tourists at a resort in the Sinai peninsula last Oct. 5.

A group calling itself Egypt's

Revolution claimed responsibility for the attack at the Cairo Trade Fair in a statement delivered Wednesday to a Western news agency. The statement condemned the Egyptian government "for tolerating repeated insults from Israel and the United States."

Israel's prime minister, Shimon Peres, said in Tel Aviv that Israel "will continue the dialogue with Egypt in spite of the price."

"We are not going to lose heart and submit to the attempt to bring an end to any hopes for peace and understanding between Israel and the Middle East," Mr. Peres said.

He added that he hoped the Egyptian government would "take all the necessary measures" to find the attackers, put them on trial and prevent the chance of any further tragic act in the future.

The Israeli government formally requested Egypt "to take enough measures to guard the embassy

staff and the embassy building," according to the Israeli Embassy spokesman, Isaac Ben-Moshe.

The Egyptian authorities set up roadblocks Thursday on all highways leading out of Cairo and increased security in the Egyptian capital and at the Israeli Embassy.

In a meeting Thursday morning with Israel's tourism minister, Avraham Shalom, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt conveyed his condolences to the Israeli government for the shooting.

Mr. Shalom, who cut short his scheduled visit to Cairo to leave for Tel Aviv on Thursday night, said that Mr. Mubarak repeated several times that "he is committed to the cause of peace and cementing the peace between our two countries."

The statement from Egypt's Revolution referred to the U.S. interception of an Egyptian airliner carrying the Palestinian hijackers of the cruise ship Achille Lauro in October and the decision to allow the Israelis to operate a pavilion at the trade fair.

Egypt's Revolution earlier claimed responsibility for the murder of an Israeli diplomat, Abnath Al-Agha, in August, as well as for an assassination attempt on an Israeli diplomat in June 1984.

Mr. Hussein Visits Cairo

King Hussein of Jordan said Thursday that after four hours of talks with Mr. Mubarak he has reached a deal end in his effort to bring the Palestine Liberation Organization into peace efforts. United Press International reported from Cairo.

"As far as our current effort in Jordan is concerned," Hussein said, "we have had a very serious setback, or reached a dead end, so to speak."

# Marcos Papers Detail Assets Worth Millions

**By Joel Skrinkley**  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Documents found among the personal effects of Ferdinand E. Marcos show that he and his family maintained bank accounts and other investments around the world worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

One document, apparently found in the former Philippine president's suitcase when he arrived in Hawaii last month, lists balances totaling \$88.7 million in five banks in the United States, Switzerland and the Cayman Islands, a British possession in the Caribbean. Handwritten notes indicate that \$35 million more had been deposited but not yet credited to the accounts.

The suitcase also contained negotiable stock certificates from Philippine corporations, all counter-signed and made out to a variety of names. Together they carry a par value of \$1.9 million, says the document, public records and other papers, by American customs officials.

The document lists political contributions in the United States and is based on expense records of the California company, according to the document, public records and other papers, by American customs officials.

The company, Mabuhay Corp. of San Francisco, is named in a document brought to Hawaii last month by Mr. Marcos and later seized, along with hundreds of other papers, by American customs officials.

The document lists political contributions in the United States and is based on expense records of the California company, according to the document, public records and other papers, by American customs officials.

In Manila, a document found in the presidential palace lists a \$60,000 interest-free loan that Imelda R. Marcos supposedly presented to Nancy Reagan. The White House said that no emerald necklace was ever received by the president's wife.

The documents detailed the personal holdings of the Marcos family members, along with ledgers showing tens of millions of dollars

in commissions that the Marcoses apparently received from American and Japanese companies, are among more than 2,000 pages of material they brought with them when they fled Manila on Feb. 25.

Customs agents in Hawaii seized the documents and photographed them.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)

# Sindona Is Felled by Heart Attack

**Created by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**VOGHERA, Italy** — Michele Sindona, 65, a former financier who was sentenced this week to life in prison for planning a murder, was hospitalized in a deep coma Thursday after suffering an apparent heart attack and stroke, police said. He later reported finding "toxic substances" in his blood.

"He is in grave condition," said Dr. Luigi Palazzi, who treated Mr. Sindona. "There are not many possibilities of recovery," he added.

Dr. Francesco Nicolini, director of Voghera Hospital, said further tests were being made on Mr. Sindona's blood, urine and gastric contents.

He did not identify the substances but said they were not present in medicines Mr. Sindona was known to be taking.

Mr. Sindona was convicted Tuesday of planning the 1979 murder of a bank examiner, and he was sentenced to life in prison.

Mr. Sindona, a former financial adviser to the Vatican, had previously been convicted in Milan of bank fraud in the collapse of his Italian business, including the Banca Privata Italiana. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

He was also sentenced to a 25-year prison term in the United States for fraud in connection with a bank collapse. He was extradited in 1984 to face the Italian charges.

(AP, Reuters)

# Lord Carrington of Britain, Left, and Caspar W. Weinberger of the United States, Right, at a NATO meeting at which missile defenses were discussed. Page 5.

**GENERAL NEWS**

- An Ariane rocket failed to lift off with a payload of satellites after computers reported a malfunction. Page 2.
- Senator Sam Nunn has bridged the chasm from his rural Georgia to the political heart of Washington. Page 2.
- Deregulation of industries in the United States has eroded the power of unions. Page 3.
- Spitting threatened a hoped-for OPEC accord on production cuts. Page 13.
- The exploration of stock-index futures has a disruptive impact on U.S. stock markets. Page 15.





## Illinois Democrats Put in Chaos By Far-Right Primary Victories

By Andrew H. Malcolm  
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Two followers of CHYDHO H. LaRouche Jr., a far-right conservative, won the state's primary elections in the Illinois Democratic caucus, creating chaos in the campaign of the party's gubernatorial nominee, former Governor James R. Thompson Jr. The LaRouche candidates, both little-knowns who employed a mix of tactics and heavy-handed tactics, won the primary in two of the state's 10 congressional districts. Mr. Thompson, who was the incumbent governor, was defeated in the primary in the 10th district, where he had been elected in 1982. Mr. Thompson, who was the incumbent governor, was defeated in the primary in the 10th district, where he had been elected in 1982.

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Adlai E. Stevenson 3d

Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, secretary of state, Attorney General, and trustee for the University of Illinois.

## Deregulation Saps Power of U.S. Unions

By William Scrinn  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. government deregulation of airlines, telecommunications, trucking and railroads is causing difficulties for American unions and has created new environments in which they must operate.

The strike at Trans World Airlines, where flight attendants are resisting the airline's demands for concessions on wages and work rules, illustrates the problems unions face because of deregulation.

In some cases, the end of government regulation of such matters as fares, routes and rates of service has left workers with no voice in the decisions that have been made. In the case of the trucking industry, the deregulation of rates has led to a loss of jobs for many workers.

He said, and is likely to happen in the telecommunications industry, where the Communications Workers of America is bargaining separately with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the seven regional telephone operating companies.

George Kohl, research economist for the communications workers, said the union must make the transition to an organizing union, not a union that is servicing companies and dealing with politics.

Two of the seven regional phone companies, he said, have rejected companywide bargaining, which means the union must bargain this year not only with the regional companies but also with each of their subordinate operations.

Don Skidows, director of communications for the pilots' union, and other experts said deregulation has made it necessary for unions to have more knowledge about the industries where they represent workers.

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## U.S. Funds Channeled to Opponents of Sandinists

By Sidney Blumenthal  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. organization that has received substantial funds from the National Endowment for Democracy, a federal research agency, has been channeling most of the money to opponents of Nicaragua's Sandinista government, an official of the group said.

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## Mix of Liberty, Repression Underpins Pinochet

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — The spotlight falls on an actor named Roberto Aranda, and he is trembling with nerves. "The truth" he shouts in frustration after realizing that no one will believe he saw a kidnapping. "The truth" he shouts in frustration after realizing that no one will believe he saw a kidnapping.

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## Honduras Calls Troop Alert, Cites Nicaraguan Deployment

The Associated Press

TEGUIGALPA, Honduras — Honduras has placed its armed troops on alert and sent about 5,000 troops to its border with Nicaragua, claiming that the Sandinista government has deployed heavily armed troops in the area and closed the only crossing point.

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## Falouts to Run Again For Office in Arkansas

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Aron E. Falouts, who drew attention in 1957 when he ordered out National Guard troops to preserve school segregation, announced Monday that he would run for governor again.

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Herald Tribune

## Soviet Union to Open Aid Offices in China

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — The Soviet Union will open new offices in Beijing to help China on economic matters and on science and technology, according to diplomatic sources. The agreement for the new Soviet presence was reached this week during a visit here by Ivan V. Arkhipov, a Soviet deputy prime minister, the sources said.

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# NATO Is Told of SDI Progress; European De

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The Associated Press  
WURZBURG, West Germany — The director of the U.S. space-based missile defense program briefed NATO military ministers Thursday and later said that a decision on deploying the system might be made before the projected target date in the early 1990s.

Ministers attending the opening day of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization nuclear planning session also discussed the possibility of developing a system, related to the Strategic Defense Initiative, that would protect Western Europe against shorter-range nuclear missiles.

West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, praised what he said was Washington's willingness to create a related system.

U.S. allies in Europe have said frequently that the SDI program as originally proposed would leave them exposed to Soviet attack while protecting the United States.

Much of the two-day meeting was expected to be devoted to discussing SDI, which Moscow vehemently opposes.

The SDI director, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson of the U.S. Air Force, said that a decision on the feasibility of deploying the missile defense still was expected by the early 1990s.

"But if our great progress continues we could have a decision earlier than that," he said, adding that technological advances were being made more quickly than expected.

General Abrahamson said he had brought with him examples of that technology, which was shown to the NATO ministers.

While declining to be specific, he said he had briefed the ministers on advances in fiber optics, lasers and infrared detectors.

"I'm startled that the technical side of SDI is proving much easier than the political side," he said.

Britain is the only country to have joined the program at the governmental level. The U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, who is attending the NATO meeting, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany announced Wednesday that a basic agreement had been reached for private West German companies to take part.

General Abrahamson, in discussing a link between SDI and a missile defense for Western Europe, said that NATO "is committed to understanding how to apply technology to defense against both

long- and short-range Soviet missiles."

Mr. Wörner said he was "glad the Americans were now investigating not only how to erect an intercontinental defense but also a shield against shorter-range missiles."

He added that "the defense of all alliance territory is indivisible."

"It is very important that European interests be brought into SDI from the very beginning," he said.

The military ministers will discuss the Jan. 15 arms-limitation proposals by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, that included eliminating all nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

President Ronald Reagan responded on Feb. 24 with a proposal to scrap all Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia by the end of this decade.

The West Europeans have noted that Mr. Gorbachev's proposal

would not limit shorter-range Soviet nuclear missiles stationed in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The ministers also are to hear status reports on the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 medium-range missiles in Western Europe and on Soviet SS-20 rockets in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Weinberger is expected to report that the Soviet Union is testing a new, more accurate version of the SS-20.

## Chirac Names Cabinet, Focuses on Economic, Electoral Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

work law, allowing the government to decrease specific economic measures at its own pace without new votes.

The second aim to be dealt with by decree would be the proportional voting system that helped split up the conservatives' parliamentary representation.

Unlike laws that are approved by Parliament, government decrees require only the president's agreement. Beside speed, the advantage to Mr. Chirac in the current situation is that he will not have to risk a series of fights in a Parliament where his center-right alliance holds only a razor-thin majority.

On the extreme right, for example, the National Front will fight to retain the proportional system that

allowed it to enter Parliament for the first time, with 35 seats.

Although Mr. Mitterrand had helped oust the nationalizations and the proportional representation system after winning office in 1981, he said he would accept the electoral verdict in favor of reversing these measures.

As a reminder that the two leaders still are working out the ground rules and the aliances of power sharing, Mr. Chirac said he had cleared his policy remarks with Mr. Mitterrand.

Underlining the novelty of the situation, the handing over of power involved an elaborate ballet of protocol between the Elysée Palace, the president's residence, and the Paris City Hall, Mr. Chirac's power base since he became mayor in 1977.

Mr. Chirac went to the Elysée

Palace on Thursday afternoon to give his cabinet list to Mr. Mitterrand. Mr. Mitterrand's spokesman then appeared on the steps to announce that Laurent Fabius had resigned as prime minister and that Mr. Chirac had been appointed.

At City Hall, Mr. Chirac made his political statement.

Within moments, Mr. Mitterrand's spokesman reappeared on the steps to read out the names of the ministers, nominated by Mr. Chirac and appointed by the president.

In choosing ministers, Mr. Chirac favored politicians qualified to carry out the conservative's main campaign promises: liberalizing the business climate and tightening law and order.

But he also had to satisfy demands for representation by his alliance partner, the Union for

French Democracy, as well as to conciliate Mr. Mitterrand's determination to remain powerfully involved in security issues.

As a result, Mr. Mitterrand got an effective veto over the main foreign affairs positions.

François Lourd, leader of the Republican Party, which is in the UDF, became minister of culture and communication. A leading candidate for the defense ministry, Mr. Lourd encountered objections from Mr. Mitterrand, who reportedly said that he was too young.

Young Méhaignerie, leader of the Center for Christian Democrats, became minister of urbanism, housing and environment. André Rossinot, head of the Radicals, will handle government relations with Parliament.

In the top security post, the new

minister of the interior is Charles Pasqua, a Chirac loyalist.

Mr. Pasqua's appointment had been thought politically controversial because he often is an abrasive conservative who has sounded personally vindictive in his criticism of leading Socialists.

Mr. Chirac wanted Mr. Pasqua, considered a tough law-and-order man, because he wants to protect his political flank from the National Front.

Other new cabinet ministers include: Alain Chalon, a former Gaullist minister and head of Elf Aquitaine, as justice minister; Alain Madelin, a UDF parliamentarian, as minister of industry; François Guillaume, who has headed the farmers' union, as minister of agriculture; René Monory, as education minister.

## "When I have an option, I fly Lufthansa."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



## Japan Designers Move To Close East-West Gap

By Hebe Dorsey  
Los Angeles Times  
PARIS — Japanese designers are no longer aliens on the Paris fashion scene but are melding into the general picture.

What happened was that, after two years of trial and error, the bad designers went down the drain and the good ones survived. The two most notable examples of the latter

are Rei Kawakubo, designer of Comme des Garçons, and Yohji Yamamoto, both of whom showed Thursday in the Paris fall-winter ready-to-wear collections.

The Western world has come to accept the Japanese designers' new fashion aesthetics and to respect their sense of quality and innovative fabrics. The straightforward comfort of their clothes has also made many converts. The Japanese, for their part, have softened

their act. They no longer offer hoarse, musty fashions to the strains of electronic music. Instead they play cool jazz and while their models do not wear any makeup at least they are not covered with what looked like guerrilla paint.

The Comme des Garçons collection went a step further toward bridging between East and West. The majority of the collection still revolved around strange drapings and layerings, but Kawakubo distinctly sided with the European designers who are fitting clothes closer to the body. She cut her clothes along vertical lines, with high button fastenings and small, neatly rounded shoulders.

There was also an effort at currently popular European shapes, such as peplum suits; Kawakubo's were finished with uneven, doubled-up peplums, dipping in back like tails. Her suits often included a patterned jacket over a solid-color skirt, or patterns mixed with a new and different eye. Some redingotes, with handkerchief hems, looked almost pretty over turn-of-the-century sweaters, and some jersey skirts even cupped the derriere. Jackets doubled, worn over golf pants, asymmetrical skirts or loose leggings.

The most interesting part of this collection was the dazzling array of irregularly textured fabrics, which gave the clothes a plumpness and a three-dimensional direction. Checks in all sizes were played against one another. After trying pastels last season, Kawakubo was back to a typically Japanese palette — black, black and white, shades of navy, and just white. The party

dresses of striped taffeta looked like what little girls dig out of their mothers' trunks at Halloween.

Yohji Yamamoto is a cult figure whose collection drew dozens of groups in what looked like a huge black-leather party. His clothes have won wide acceptance in the United States with adventurous store owners such as Selma Weiser of Charivari, Gene Pressman of Barney's or Tommy Pene of Macfield in Los Angeles. This collection was described by his press attaché as "a take on the haute couture." It looked more like a takeoff on the Salvation Army's raffish, suffragette suits, pointed caps and all.

But on the whole, Yamamoto went even farther than Kawakubo to please Western sensibility. His approach was less radical, his lines more moderate. A slim, small-shouldered silhouette was drawn in understandable terms, especially when Yamamoto showed brightly colored, tulip-shaped coats over gray flannel dresses. The collection also included sharp, cut buttoned all the way down over black dresses. Details included long black gloves, giant, envelope-shaped shoulder bags and collars folded over, and over like origami.

The playful Kento is a Japanese who qualifies as a Parisian, as his whole career was built in Paris. This collection, shown Wednesday night, was good vintage Kento, with a spirit and color often missing in a season so far dominated by black and gray.

Kento manipulated color the way a happy child plays with a paintbox. The collection was a kaleidoscope of orange and hot pink, green and yellow, purple and red. His opening of jersey outfits was all built around these colors, with long purple and mauve tunics over swirling skirts. These were topped by matching free-and-easy jersey coats that were cut close to the figure but not constricting.

Kento also struck a more serious and masculine note with tweed coats worn with long skirts and with miniskirts. Dandy suits, with cigarette pants cropped right at the ankle and sharp-pointed vests, were also featured. His love for ethnic touches showed in flowered patterns and African turbans twisted and knotted to one side.

He stayed away from Japanese folklore, which was somewhat heavy last season, and instead took a felicitous trip into the American West, which he interpreted with delightful tongue-in-cheek flavor.

Professionals regard a Kento collection as a source of inspiration, and he is sure to be followed again this time. His newest skirt, cut on the bias with a spiral effect, similar to an orange peel, was arresting. His blending of jagged, printed jersey with tweeds, and his big trench coats in all colors, were other imaginative ways of redefining classics.

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The entrance hall and carpet with dog-paw prints, and bathroom.

## Saving Britain's Surreal Heritage

**W**ORTHY in saving stately homes, Britain's major conservation groups have never undertaken the salvation of modern buildings, in part because few remain which are of major interest and easily opened to the public.

One exceptional candidate is Monkton, in Essex, the unique invention of Edward James. It is one of the most famous houses of the between-the-war period, and a rare three-dimensional survival of Surrealism.

### MARY BLUME

Monkton, James died in 1944 and left Monkton to an extremely well-endowed foundation that bears his name and also administers a crafts and restoration college in West Dean, another James house.

The foundation's trustees, although apparently not pressed for cash, have put Monkton itself and 60 acres of woodland up for sale. A few weeks ago they announced that the house's extraordinary contents would be auctioned by Christie's in June.

Led by the Thirties Society and Save Britain's Heritage, there is an urgent movement to save Monkton by raising £6 million (£2.7 million) to stop the sale and open the house to the public. The chairman of the National Trust has formally supported the effort, as has Lord Montagu of English Heritage, who describes Monkton as "this marvelous house" and says, "It is wrong to believe that the heritage worthy of preservation is being created some time at the beginning of the century."

While no one contests the right of the trustees to dispose of James's property as they see fit, there is a feeling that they have been unfair in imposing so severe a time limit on those who hope to stop James's highly personal and original collection from being dispersed in yet another "sale of the century."

Edward James, who was born in 1907, was poet, novelist and artist, the friend and patron of Dali, Magritte, Poulsen. He brought Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill to London to create "The Seven Deadly Sins" and financed a season in London and Paris of Balanchine, putting up the entire corps de ballet at West Dean. "He was more than an eccentric," Alister writes in a booklet on Monkton. "He was that extraordinarily rare thing in recent British history, an art patron and collector of truly international significance."

James was the son of an American whose family had made a fortune in railroads and

mining and who moved to England to lead the life of a country gentleman. It was rumored that James's real father was Edward VII, who often visited West Dean. James preferred to claim the king as his maternal grandfather.

At Elton, James was in the same house as Harold Acton; at Oxford he was the contemporary of John Betjeman, whose poetry he was the first to publish. (Betjeman wrote later in his verse autobiography: "The sun that shines on Edward James/Shine also down on me. It's strange that two such simple names should spell such mystery.")

At Oxford in James's time the leading aesthetes were promoting a taste, then thought highly perverse, for early Victorian, and there are many Victorian pieces among the surreal dreams of Monkton. There are also examples of Regency furniture, while no piece is of great value, it is the mix that makes it work.

"Monkton is marvelous," says George Melly, the singer, author on Surrealism and author of James's biography, "Swans Reflecting Elephants."

The exuberance, lack of restraint and coyness at the same time were very, very beautiful. It's absolutely him, it's like him turned into a house," Melly said by telephone.

Monkton itself was built for James's father by England's most distinguished Edwardian architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens, who later cast an indulgent and even approving eye on Edward's improvisations, such as rainwater pipes disguised as palm trees and sculptured blankets thrown elegantly over the chimney stack. A rooftop clock indicating not the hour but the day was also added.

Two Jamesian follies have passed into decorating history. Dali's dining room sofa and table with blue West's rilly lips (and hung with a Victorian-style black fringe to add a sickly picture) and the carpeting printed with dog's paws.

Other features include padded walls embedded with buttons rather like an old leather sofa, a cylindrical fish tank that rose from the entrance staircase to the bath above, a bed modelled on Napoleon's hearse with palms at the corners and green-gold hangings, and a blue-and-yellow Regency Revival study based on the blue serge suit and compass buttonholes that James was wearing the day he chose the decor.

James turned down two of Dali's ideas: exploding swans on the lake and a drawing room with walls that flopped in and out like the inside of a dog's snout. Economical and curious he certainly was, but he had the soundness and clarity of vision that make his interior, in Alister's words, thrilling and unforgettable.

"It is of European importance. Everything at Monkton—however unexpected—was done to the very highest standard," Alister writes. "There are now astonishingly few, samples left of very smart decorating in the 1920s and 1930s. Such schemes have been pathetically vulnerable to changing tastes. Taken simply as an example of 'high culture' decoration, Monkton is now the best thing left in Britain; it is likely also to be the best to survive in Europe."

Even now, one feels James's personality in Monkton, George Melly says. "James was tricky and, I should say, a bit paranoid, but he had many qualities as well. He was very funny, he was genuinely open-minded and idiosyncratic about the arts. He must be dictated to by current fashion or anything."

**A**FTER World War II James became increasingly reclusive and went to the jungles of Mexico where he built a series of unfinished and now crumbling follies. One of the arguments that Monkton's trustees advance against opening the house to the public is that James would have hated having people trample through his private drama. George Melly is not sure.

"Whereas he was a recluse for many years, Edward in the last two or three years of his life showed what I believe is called a high profile. I mean he wanted his biography done, he made a television film, he was delighted for people to go out and see his follies in the Mexican jungle, so I wonder if he would mind. It's impossible to say. Monkton was very much a personification of him and I think he might—I don't say he loved it—but he quite pleased to see that people were still interested in him, that he hadn't vanished with his death."

If the trustees agree that James would not have wanted the public in his house, then, says Melly, there is a certain logic in putting the house and its contents on the market. "They're having it both ways, aren't they? They're saying he would have hated people walking around Monkton but at the same time we're going to sell it. I mean, he might have hated the person or people who take it over, too."

## Le Carré's Toughest Case

by Joseph Lelyveld

**I**t is almost too obvious to point out, but the man behind the novels of John le Carré has a lot in common with his characters. This is so not only because of his presumed emergence from the shadowy world of Her Majesty's secret service and his multiple personas. It is so also when you meet him, for David Cornwell—the creator of the le Carré mask and oeuvre—astonishingly discloses himself the way his books disclose their plots: disarmingly, in artfully controlled stages, never entirely.

Yet in his 11th novel—"A Perfect Spy," just out in Britain and to be published in the United States in May—Cornwell steps out from behind le Carré, setting down pointers to his own past as never before.

To the extent that his own early biography overlaps with that of Magnus Pym—the fictional double agent who comes close to being his alter ego in the new book—the author can be said to have lifted the curtain that still conceals the way the declining imperial power set about in the post-World War II years to recruit bright young Englishmen to spy on other bright young Englishmen.

Still, anyone trying to read "A Perfect Spy" as a veiled memoir of the author's experience as an intelligence officer will soon feel frustrated. It is not the character of Magnus Pym that Cornwell, the most personally revealing book. It is, instead, the sometimes devastating portrait of Rick Pym, Magnus's father, a man of immense social charm and no inner values.

Rick Pym is the fictional projection of Cornwell's own father—an overwhelming and consuming, charming but mendacious confidence man.

Ronald Cornwell, this obsessive high roller who simultaneously espoused and floated the traditional middle-class virtues of hard work and probity, made his second son a minor character in the obscure drama of his life. (David's mother, the first of his father's three wives, vanished from the scene when he was only 3.) The process of discovering, as an adolescent, what his father was all about, he now says, provided him with his first experience of a secret world and the craft of espionage. In other words, what he knew about his father, he learned by spying. Now, finally, after a succession of failed attempts, he has managed to deal with that experience in a novel and recapture his father as a character. In drawing his portrait of Rick Pym, the fictional projection of Cornwell's own father, he was mutually estranged and embittered. John le Carré's triumphs—more specifically, the millions his books had earned—were for Ronald both a source of pride and grievance. The grievance was that here was capital in his own name, there for the taking, practically owed to him—or so he could easily convince himself—and yet out of reach. Knowing how his father had preyed on wives, parents and, in less close friends and innocent or not-so-innocent bystanders, knowing how he left one and nearly all with a shimmering vision of a huge payoff in an always pending real-estate deal and a vaporous promise to "see you right," the son usually managed to withstand the paternal blandishments and appeals for money.

"It wasn't until three or four years ago," he said at our first meeting at his home in London's Hampstead, "that it dawned on me that the only way I could tell this story and get the humor out of it that I wanted—no, through the humor, the compassion—was to make the son, by extension, in many ways worse than the father. So there could be no question of self-pity."

The balance between compassion and indignation achieved in the novel is not in maintenance in conversation, and it was only at our subsequent meetings at his home on the rocky Cornish coast that Cornwell ventured beyond "A Perfect Spy" to deal directly with recollections of his father. The father who inspired him at a Berlin film studio as his son's agent, explaining that he was doing advance work for Paramount for the filming of "The Spy Who Came



David Cornwell, the novelist John le Carré.

When they were alone, father and son seldom talked. "Practically all our conversations," Cornwell said, "the ones that really counted, were conducted in front of other people. All through our lives."

The sense of isolation and emotional neediness that came from such a father drove Ronald's sons to seek what David now calls "neutral ground." They could feel at home neither in his circle nor the very proper schools they attended. His older brother Anthony's eventual solution was to emigrate to the United States, where he is now the creative director of a New York advertising firm. David, at 16, fled to Switzerland, to Bern, to immerse himself in the German language, which had seemed to offer him at school an "internal refuge."

Ronald's bank drafts never came on schedule, often never came at all, so David survived, as Magnus Pym does in the novel, on odd jobs, including one washing elephants with a long brush. The plot of "A Perfect Spy" dictates that Pym go from Bern to Oxford, then wind up in the intelligence corps in Austria. In David Cornwell's young life, intelligence service in Austria predated Oxford. By then, he had met Ann, who would become his wife.

Ann, now married to a British diplomat stationed in Zimbabwe, was one of the first people David had known who could not be charmed by his father. Just as the young couple was to wed, Ronald went bankrupt in spectacular fashion. The debts he had amassed would be the equivalent, according to the Bank of England, of \$30 million today.

Ronald's second wife and their two children—Charlotte Cornwell, an actress who was the model for his protagonist in "The Little Drummer Girl" and Rupert Cornwell, now the correspondent in Bonn for London's Financial Times—were washed up in an aunt's house with the equivalent of about \$12. For years thereafter, Ronald's appearances in the lives of all his children tended to be furtive and brief.

**F**OR the next 20 years, David mostly dodged his father and the bitter emotions he evoked. And yet, as sons do, he could feel his father inside himself. Ronald had his secret world, and the son, making his excursions into another kind of secret world under the tutelage of surrogate fathers—these fathers whose lives and personalities would later be refracted into characters like George Smiley—came to realize he had inherited some of Ronald's traits and that they made him effective in government service.

"The bargaining, the seduction in the foreign-service life, the business of making people say more than they want of befriending where you would not befriend unless they had information or access or influence that you wanted, I found all of those things horribly reminiscent."

David knew that he had charm, but charm, Ronald's charm, was a characteristic he viewed as deeply corrupt, more to be resisted, even exorcised, than used. "I was appalled by the effect that charm could have because he had nothing else but charm," he said.

The perception of these symmetries had much to do with David's departure from government service and the view of the secret world that shaped his voice as a writer. It also has kept him lurking in the shadow cast by John le Carré, unwilling to step onto a public stage where you would not befriend unless they had information or access or influence that you wanted, I found all of those things horribly reminiscent."

When he died while watching a televised cricket match in 1975, Ronald had at least two cars, a Jermyn Street office in London, an apartment at a good Chelsea address, a country house near Maiden-

Continued on page 11

## Ballet From China: In Search of a Style

by Anna Kisselgoff

**N**EW YORK—When Margot Foyokov, lives in China in the United States (her father was born in Shanghai with the Russian émigré George Gouharzov. There were no "Chinese children in her class."

This fact has come back to mind with special force during the Central Ballet of China's first United States tour, which is continuing in other cities after the New York season's close. The sight of so many young Chinese dancers (the average age on tour is 14) showing off their polished classical training carried a very obvious symbolism. We are a long way from George Gouharzov's day.

Whether the isolation of Europeans in China's foreign concessions or other right-wing communities created an obstacle to sharing aspects of Western culture such as ballet with the Chinese, or whether the Chinese simply were not interested enough in ballet to make it part of their own culture until the 1950s is a question that might be worth exploring. For in 1954 there was a radical change. At that time, Chinese authorities decreed from above that a govern-

ment-sponsored ballet school would be established—with a view toward forming a company. This troupe, founded in 1959 as the Beijing Ballet, is now the Central Ballet of China. Soviet influences prior to the Chinese-Soviet break in the early 1960s might well have been a factor in turning China's Communist government toward a state ballet. Soviet models were visible in several fields in China, and certainly the Kirov and the Bolshoi ballet companies at the time were among the very best models in ballet.

The fact that Pyotr Gusev—the choreographer and ballet master who has held high positions in both Soviet companies—did much to shape the company's style and training from 1957 to 1960 was a natural consequence of the Chinese-Soviet relationship. The Soviet foundation of the Central Ballet's training is very evident on this visit. But—and this is important—it is obvious chiefly in the provisions that were once directly supervised by Gusev.

This category in New York included Act II of "Swan Lake," based on Gusev's staging in 1958, itself based on a well-known Moscow version by Vladimir Bolshoi. There were also excerpts from the Chinese fairy-tale ballet, "The Maid of the Sea," an effort at "collective" choreography which evolved

from a workshop led by Gusev for Chinese choreographers in the late 1950s. The second act of "The New Year's Sacrifice," based on a story by the Chinese novelist Lu Xun (1881-1936) and choreographed in 1961 by the Central Ballet's current artistic director, Jiang Zhiu, also draws from Soviet models that integrate folk and ballet idioms.

**Y**ET the big surprise is that the Central Ballet is by no means an imitation of the Bolshoi. When the young dancers perform the "Don Quixote" pas de deux, they dance like young dancers anywhere today. And in Anton Dolin's "Variations for Four," a test of the company's caliber and potential was passed with flying colors. The troupe's young male dancers look completely at home; that is, they have adapted to the streamlined silhouette and precision of the English style required by the ballet (created in 1957 for Festival Ballet and later danced by American Ballet Theater and the Harkness Ballet).

Anyone who thinks that Soviet and English styles don't mix has been living on a desert island and has never seen Rudolf Nureyev. No dancer has given greater proof of how Soviet technique and power can be

fused with the pliant, line and exact finishes that Western ballet stresses in particular. Nureyev, incidentally, recently supervised the staging of his full-length version "Don Quixote" for the Central Ballet. It was invited at the recommendation of Dai Ailian, the company's co-founder who herself studied with British teachers, including Dolin in London in the 1950s. These connections have borne fruit; Dolin personally staged "Variations for Four" in Beijing in 1963, a few months before his death.

Always a useful display piece, this diversion shows off the Central Ballet's adaptability and versatility. The four male dancers in each cast have the kind of Soviet preparation for pirouettes that allows them to do multiple turns so well. But there is no overall Soviet style in their approach. The main point is that any good classical training can be adapted to the style required by a choreographer, especially when he stages his work directly on the dancers.

And so the Chinese dancers looked most up-to-date and modern in classical style in "Variations for Four." They looked the most old-fashioned in "Swan Lake" not because "Swan Lake" is old-fashioned, but because this staging carries vestiges of a 1958 style



The Central Ballet of China performing in New York.

## TRAVEL

## France's New Restaurant on Rails A Child's View of the Algarve

**E**VEN those too young to remember grand old dining cars about luxury trains are filled with a sense of nostalgia at the thought of bubbling champagne, tuxedoed waiters, trains clattering along at their own sleepy pace.

Maybe we're all seen too many old movies, or maybe the child in us all assumes that dining on trains is fun, adventurous and practical. What's more, we believe that a culture that still manages to distinguish between eating and dining should not allow customs like this to go out of style.

Which is why expectations were high last fall when the French national railways inau-

guaranteed the *Nouvelle Première*, a luxury dining service on the Paris-Strasbourg route. Four railroad cars were transformed into first-class compartments, and one of France's leading chefs, Jodi Robynson, of the three-star restaurant *Jamin* in Paris, was brought in to create the menu and supervise food preparation.

A perfect reason, it seemed, to organize a gastronomic weekend in Strasbourg, including dinner at the incomparable *Auberge de l'Île* in Illhaeusern, and plenty of time between meals for exploring the Grand cathedral, for rumbling through the Saturday flea market, for the museums such as the *Musée de l'Alsace* and the *Musée des Arts Décoratifs*.

## PATRICIA WELLS

With hearts full of adventure and anticipation we boarded the *Paris-Strasbourg* train on Friday, and as it pulled out of the Gare de l'Est at 6:46 P.M. we were an exhausted foursome, eager to transform a working week into a pleasurable weekend.

Moments into the trip, something seemed to be desperately wrong. The hostess began tucking trays into the arm rests of our upholstered seats, and unceremoniously handed us a printed, single-sheet, 138-franc menu. Beef and carrots, we were told, no choice.

Worse, our seats were awkwardly arranged. Three of us were side by side, staring at the profile of the fourth in our party. In this, we wondered, the contemporary idea of luxury? Is this, we asked aloud, really the *Nouvelle Première*?

After some frenzied questioning, we discovered what most travel agents obviously do not know, and that too tell their customers. There are two ways to reserve for meals on the *Nouvelle Première*: eating off trays at one's seat, or seated at a table in the dining car. You can eat or you can dine.

Luckily, one table for four was free that

night in the dining car and, our little hiccup of an adventure behind us, we awaited the clinking of glasses as the train roared on at 100 miles (160 kilometers) an hour toward the snow-capped Vosges mountains.

By the time we had finished our last sip of coffee, we were pulling into Strasbourg, having dined well and elegantly on soothing fish soup, meaty blanquette de veau, agent pastiche (Robuchon's signature dish) — tender, fragrant lamb chops and a perfectly dressed salad of mixed greens and herbs, and his famous crême fraîche caramelized à la cassonade.

There are certainly some drawbacks. The very cost of the meal (expect to pay about 400 francs a person, including wine and service) added to the first-class train ticket and surcharge means that travelers may try it once, but not twice, unless they're cushioned by a comfortable expense account.

If you compare the train meal to a real restaurant meal — say at *Jamin* — you will surely be disappointed. This is not a three-star restaurant, nor is it a three-star food. It is simply prepared under the supervision of a chef who runs a three-star restaurant.

Nonetheless, the *Nouvelle Première* meals are prepared in the kitchens at the Gare de Lyon in Paris, then preserved in vacuum-packed bags. The *Jamin* restaurant, less than an hour's drive from Strasbourg, is a popular restaurant and caterer in France and the United States, is an excellent means of preserving the quality of food for up to three weeks, without refrigeration.

Some dishes work better than others. The lamb chops were exquisite, but the lobster, for a whopping 178 francs, arrived lukewarm and portions of it were rubbery.

But as the train pulled into the Strasbourg station, we agreed that this was better food than we could imagine eating on any train in the world. The payoff was that we had spent a pleasant, festive social evening with friends and arrived relaxed and invigorated, as though we had made no voyage at all.

**B**y comparison, the next evening's journey from Strasbourg to the village of Illhaeusern, less than an hour away, was devoid of adventure. For once, we did not get lost and for once it was not raining. Seated by the window of the *Auberge de l'Île*, a lovely dining room, overlooking the mighty weeping willows and the narrow Ill River, we were again on a speedy journey, but this time it was better food.

Looking around the large, understated dining room, we applauded this most international of France's grand tables, one where almost anyone would be comfortable. It is

also one of the most consistent, a consistency backed by hard work, character, a sense of purpose, and a solid family netting. Here father and son, Paul and Marc, work quietly in tandem in the kitchen, while Jean-Yves Heberlein — the brother and uncle — plays the role of perfect host.

Those searching for clues as to what makes a great restaurant great should begin by examining the Heberlein menu. It offers a finely tuned selection of classical and regional fare, designed to please almost any palate. There is a generous creative use of locally popular ingredients: chunks of sautéed lamb, hearty green lentils, pucky red rhubarb all appear in proper proportions. Some of the finest dishes sampled include a substantial cream of asparagus soup adorned with bite-sized choux pastry and a sprinkling of Iranian caviar, a warm salad of delicate merlot, or whitening, served with a frivolous friture of vegetables and mixed with a stunning coriander-flavored vinaigrette, and topped with lamb cooked in a wrapping of strudel dough.

Desserts perfectly complement the early portion of the meal. The classic profiteroles were as good as their satisfying dish can be, and I doubt that any pastry chef can compete with Heberlein's rhubarb tart — a warm, luscious, light, and airy, highly flavored rhubarb coming over the edges into a cup of Sauternes-infused sauce.

The wine list, as usual, is worth the detour and the normal check with some reservations. You can count on the sommelier to steer you in the right direction at the right price. As an appetizer, try the Muscat from Rolly-Gasman. It's a heavy, musky, highly perfumed wine, a stunning starter to a memorable dining experience.

*Nouvelle Première*, leaves the Gare de l'Est in Paris daily at 6:46 P.M. and arrives in Strasbourg at 10:37 P.M.; leaves Strasbourg at 10:23 A.M. and arrives in Paris at 2:16 P.M. For reservations, essential both for seating and for reserving a table in the dining car, call 42.40.20.20 in Paris, 82.23.20.20 in Strasbourg. Table service in the dining car is available on weekdays only. The one-way train fare is 440 francs, including supplements. A la carte dinner, about 400 francs a person, including wine and service.

*Auberge de l'Île*, Illhaeusern, 68150 Illhaeusern; tel. 89.71.83.23. Closed Friday, the first two weeks in July, Monday (except for lunch) during the summer months and Tuesday. About 400 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club.

by Denis Herstein

**I**F holidays are meant to be a breathing space from the daily grind, a refreshing new venture point on the world, then take along a small child and the break could be even more rewarding. Your own is as good as any. We chose the Algarve, not far from the coast, but far from "Hill." Before we arrived our thoughts would have turned to Venice, to glacier-trailing in Iceland, or a long hike in the Yorkshire dales.

Tom, not quite 4, wasn't contented, but how could he resist the plunging waves, the unpolished sea, empty, cliff-hung beaches, *sardinhas grelhadas, amêijoas e calçotas*, plus a learning of history for planning the seeds of curiosity.

The Algarve might be no more than 100 miles by bus, but it does cater for a variety of tastes. Ours and, little did he know it, his, took us direct from the airport at Faro, skirting the time-share villages, to the old Brits in their trans-Atlantic Palm Springs, the golf course at Penina — "amitten with water hazards," says the guide book — the Bull Bull, the London Pride, the Royal Yacht (this run by Wendy, Susan and Brian), on to Sagres, the last place on earth, until Columbus sailed some more of it.

Sagres doesn't have a lot of the world-famous, it especially from the top of the mighty promontory, where the Atlantic Ocean meets the sea, the cliffs are high, hissing and seething into a billion tons of granite. At the town square, world travelers have racks out of the bus from Portugal, the last mile to town, the end of the continent and then tundra back to civilization. Once seen never forgotten, and good for a poster home for the school.

Otherwise Sagres is a family place, rather quiet for those who don't care for sand and swimming. Tom didn't, but six months on he remembers the holiday in Portugal. The peninsula, the state-owned hotel band, some perched atop another cliff, named for Prince Henry the Navigator, relics of whose 15th-century sailing school we gazed at from our bedroom, was lethargic but friendly. But for Tom, it was where he stored his claims to the toilet preparatory to slipping into the sea.

When invited to eat those *amêijoas* (clams in a smoked bacon sauce), he would pull a wary face and later a noticeable wince. "We eat in wet bathing suits in cafes overlooking the beach and consumed the grilled sardines, while Tom worked through steak and 'batatas fritas,' or fried egg and



Checking out the local seafood.

"batatas fritas," or best of all, "batatas fritas" and "batatas fritas." Indeed, the only Portuguese words we learned were those for french fries and "grilled," raspberry, chocolate, vanilla.

Tom remained resolutely on Europe's finest beaches, never venturing more than an arm's length into the sea, the square where the chicken prairie was being washed down by a superheated 1964 Daimler (1,200 euros, about \$8). It was 10 o'clock by now, but Portuguese kids played tag in and around the dunes. Tom eyed them enviously. Then an English child came over and inquired whether our son might be allowed to play. There were two more of tag, each behaving as though the other did not exist.

Tom's shifiting memory of Portugal is a sad event that took place before we even got to Sagres. A man driving a tractor along the cliff had plunged onto the rocks hundreds of feet below. Every day we had to hire a boat on the Marinha beach, pedal across the bay to those rocks to view, in respectful silence, the still gleaming tractor. It could have been anyone, but for him that is Portugal. And, the ice cream and the French fries.

room atop the manager. "All that money, senhores, please no." But for less than \$12 Tom got a double bed, walk-in cupboards, a telephone, his own bathroom, and a superheated veranda.

So excited was he by this palatial apartment that he could not fall asleep. He was brought to our table by the square where the chicken prairie was being washed down by a superheated 1964 Daimler (1,200 euros, about \$8). It was 10 o'clock by now, but Portuguese kids played tag in and around the dunes. Tom eyed them enviously. Then an English child came over and inquired whether our son might be allowed to play. There were two more of tag, each behaving as though the other did not exist.

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Denis Herstein is a London-based journalist.

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

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EXHIBITION — To April 16: Oscar Kokoschka, Untitled Paintings.

School for Applied Arts.

EXHIBITION — To Mar. 28: "Oscar Kokoschka, Experimental Works."

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## ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 634.41.41).

EXHIBITION — To April 13: "A Noise in Your Eye." Sound sculptures. Includes works by Francis Bacon, Ken Gray, Hugh Davis.

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## FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 42.77.12.33).

EXHIBITION — To May 5: "The Three Faces of the Face." Includes works by Francis Bacon, Ken Gray, Hugh Davis.

EXHIBITION — To May 5: "The Three Faces of the Face." Includes works by Francis Bacon, Ken Gray, Hugh Davis.

EXHIBITION — To May 5: "The Three Faces of the Face." Includes works by Francis Bacon, Ken Gray, Hugh Davis.

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EXHIBITION — To May 5: "The Three Faces of the Face." Includes works by Francis Bacon, Ken Gray, Hugh Davis.

## GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49).

EXHIBITION — To Mar. 28: "Festiva! (Wagner)." Includes works by Francis Bacon, Ken Gray, Hugh Davis.

EXHIBITION — To Mar. 28: "Festiva! (Wagner)." Includes works by Francis Bacon, Ken Gray, Hugh Davis.

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EXHIBITION



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# THE 1986 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

The International Herald Tribune currently sells more than 8,000 copies each day in 164 countries around the world. To serve this diverse international audience effectively, we need to know about its interests and characteristics. This information is important for our editors and our advertisers alike.

This is the week when, by means of this questionnaire, we take an annual snapshot of all our readers—including the full spectrum from new, even first-time readers, to regular established subscribers.

We need to know about you. And this questionnaire is the way we have to find out. Accordingly, we would be most grateful if you would take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire, fold it using the instructions on the reverse side, and mail it back to the independent organization which conducts this survey, Research Services Ltd. in London. Your replies will be treated in complete confidence; we do not even ask for your name or address.

As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation to the charity of your choice for each returned questionnaire.

This reader survey is extremely important to us. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published here in June.

With our warmest thanks.

*De W. Hubner*  
Publisher

Where did you read this copy of the IHT?  
Please check ☒ all that apply.)

At home <input type="checkbox"/>	Traveling locally <input type="checkbox"/>
At work <input type="checkbox"/>	Traveling abroad <input type="checkbox"/>
	Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/>

How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

First time reader <input type="checkbox"/>	1-2 days a week <input type="checkbox"/>
3-4 days a week <input type="checkbox"/>	Less often than once a week <input type="checkbox"/>
5-6 days a week <input type="checkbox"/>	Mainly see when traveling <input type="checkbox"/>

How many people, including yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

One <input type="checkbox"/>	Three <input type="checkbox"/>	Five or more <input type="checkbox"/>
Two <input type="checkbox"/>	Four <input type="checkbox"/>	More than one, but don't know how many <input type="checkbox"/>

## Travel

4. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken in the past 12 months? (Count a round-trip as one.)

None <input type="checkbox"/>	1-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3-5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6-9 <input type="checkbox"/>	10-20 <input type="checkbox"/>	21+ <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the past 12 months? (Please check all that apply.)

Benelux countries <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Europe <input type="checkbox"/>	Middle East <input type="checkbox"/>
France <input type="checkbox"/>	African countries <input type="checkbox"/>	Japan <input type="checkbox"/>
Germany <input type="checkbox"/>	USA East Coast <input type="checkbox"/>	Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/>
Italy <input type="checkbox"/>	USA West Coast <input type="checkbox"/>	Singapore <input type="checkbox"/>
United Kingdom <input type="checkbox"/>	Other USA <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Asia <input type="checkbox"/>
Scandinavia/Finland <input type="checkbox"/>	Canada <input type="checkbox"/>	Australia/New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/>
Spain/Portugal <input type="checkbox"/>	Latin America/Caribbean <input type="checkbox"/>	Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/>
Switzerland <input type="checkbox"/>		

6. Which class of air travel do you usually use for a) short-haul and b) long-haul trips?

	a) short-haul (up to four hours)	b) long-haul (over four hours)
First Class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Concorde	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business Class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7a. How many holidays of four nights or more have you taken away from home in the past 12 months?

One <input type="checkbox"/>	Two <input type="checkbox"/>	Three <input type="checkbox"/>	Four or more <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
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7b. Which, if any, of the following types of holiday have you taken in the past two years?

Winter sports holiday <input type="checkbox"/>	Special interest package (e.g. archeology, music festival) <input type="checkbox"/>
Long-haul holiday to another continent <input type="checkbox"/>	Cruise <input type="checkbox"/>
Villa/Apartment holiday <input type="checkbox"/>	Health farm/Spa/Cure <input type="checkbox"/>

## Ownership & purchases

8. Which, if any, of the following items have you bought duty-free (airports, in-flights, ferries) in the past 12 months?

Scotch malt whisky <input type="checkbox"/>	French Cognac <input type="checkbox"/>	Other alcoholic beverages <input type="checkbox"/>
Scotch blended whisky <input type="checkbox"/>	Champagne <input type="checkbox"/>	Cigarettes <input type="checkbox"/>
Bourbon <input type="checkbox"/>	Gin <input type="checkbox"/>	Tobacco/Cigars <input type="checkbox"/>
	Vodka <input type="checkbox"/>	Perfumes/Cosmetics <input type="checkbox"/>

9. Which, if any, of the following, have you bought for yourself or as a gift for others in the past two years?

Paintings or Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	35 mm SLR Camera <input type="checkbox"/>
Antique Furniture <input type="checkbox"/>	Other 35 mm camera <input type="checkbox"/>
Gems or precious jewelry <input type="checkbox"/>	Video/movie camera <input type="checkbox"/>
Couture label clothing <input type="checkbox"/>	Compact disc player <input type="checkbox"/>
Leather travel goods <input type="checkbox"/>	VCR <input type="checkbox"/>
Interior design services <input type="checkbox"/>	Personal computer <input type="checkbox"/>
A quality watch <input type="checkbox"/>	

10. Which, if any, of these cards do you use now-days?

Access/Eurocard/MasterCard <input type="checkbox"/>	Visa Gold/Premium <input type="checkbox"/>
American Express Gold/Platinum <input type="checkbox"/>	Visa/Carle/Bleuse/Bardaycard <input type="checkbox"/>
American Express Green <input type="checkbox"/>	ATC (Air Travel) <input type="checkbox"/>
Diners Club <input type="checkbox"/>	

11. How many cars are there in your household, including any company-owned cars?

No car <input type="checkbox"/>	One <input type="checkbox"/>	Two <input type="checkbox"/>	Three or more <input type="checkbox"/>
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12. What is the engine size of your (main) car?

Up to 1,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/>	1,801-2,000 cc <input type="checkbox"/>	Over 2,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/>
1,501-1,800 cc <input type="checkbox"/>	2,001-2,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/>

If not known, write in make and model \_\_\_\_\_

13. When do you expect to replace your (main) car?

In 1986 <input type="checkbox"/>	In 1987 <input type="checkbox"/>	In 1988 <input type="checkbox"/>	1989 or later <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
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14. Approximately how many times have you rented a car for business purposes in the past 12 months?

	In country of residence	Abroad
Not rented <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1-2 rentals <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3-6 rentals <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 or more rentals <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Investments

15a. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

Stocks & Shares <input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Futures <input type="checkbox"/>
Government Securities <input type="checkbox"/>	Commodities <input type="checkbox"/>
Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts <input type="checkbox"/>	Gold/precious metals <input type="checkbox"/>
Bonds <input type="checkbox"/>	Property: land or real estate excl. main home <input type="checkbox"/>
Offshore Funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Private pension plans <input type="checkbox"/>
Listed Stock Options <input type="checkbox"/>	Collectables: art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc. <input type="checkbox"/>

15b. What is the approximate total value of the above, and any other investments, owned by you and members of your household? (in US dollars)

Under US\$ 50,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	250,000 to under 500,000 <input type="checkbox"/>
50,000 to under 100,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	500,000 to under 1 million <input type="checkbox"/>
100,000 to under 250,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	US\$ 1 million or more <input type="checkbox"/>

16a. On approximately how many separate occasions have buying or selling transactions been placed for your personal investment account in the past 12 months?

None <input type="checkbox"/>	1-4 <input type="checkbox"/>	10-24 <input type="checkbox"/>	50-99 <input type="checkbox"/>
5-9 <input type="checkbox"/>	25-49 <input type="checkbox"/>	100 or more <input type="checkbox"/>	

16b. On which stock exchange(s) were any of these transactions made?

London <input type="checkbox"/>	Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/>
Paris <input type="checkbox"/>	Singapore <input type="checkbox"/>
Zurich <input type="checkbox"/>	Tokyo <input type="checkbox"/>
Amsterdam <input type="checkbox"/>	Other exchange(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Frankfurt <input type="checkbox"/>	

In 1984, the IHT contributed \$11,724 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire

A U.S. DOLLAR FROM YOU TO A CHARITY



SAVE THE CHILDREN ☐  
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ☐  
HEART FOUNDATION ☐  
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND ☐  
CANCER RESEARCH ☐  
LIVE AID ☐

Thank you for your cooperation.

هذا من اجل

## About you

17a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in \_\_\_\_\_ 32-33

17b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in \_\_\_\_\_ 34-35

17c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 6 months <input type="checkbox"/>	6-12 months <input type="checkbox"/>	1-5 years <input type="checkbox"/>	More than 5 years <input type="checkbox"/>
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18. Are you?

Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>
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19. What is your age?

Under 25 <input type="checkbox"/>	35-44 <input type="checkbox"/>	55-64 <input type="checkbox"/>
25-34 <input type="checkbox"/>	45-54 <input type="checkbox"/>	65 or over <input type="checkbox"/>

20. Which educational level have you obtained?

Doctorate/higher university degree <input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary or High School <input type="checkbox"/>
University degree/equivalent professional qualification <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

21. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax household annual income from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency.)

Up to US\$25,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$75,000 to \$149,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$25,000 to \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$150,000 to \$249,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$50,000 to \$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$250,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/>

or annual income in own currency (WRITE IN) \_\_\_\_\_

## Your occupation

22. What is your working status?

Full-time employed <input type="checkbox"/>	Housewife <input type="checkbox"/>
Part-time employed <input type="checkbox"/>	Student <input type="checkbox"/>
Retired <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

If you are employed please answer Questions 23-26. Otherwise skip to Question 27.

23. What is your employer's principal activity?

Government/Diplomatic <input type="checkbox"/>	Business Services <input type="checkbox"/>
Data processing/Telecommunications/Electronics <input type="checkbox"/>	Legal/Medical/Educational <input type="checkbox"/>
Manufacturing industries incl. Extrac. Engineering & Processing <input type="checkbox"/>	Artistic Professions <input type="checkbox"/>
Distribution/Wholesale/Retail, Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Armed Forces/Police <input type="checkbox"/>
Banking/Insurance/Other Financial Services <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/>
Publishing/Advertising/PR <input type="checkbox"/>	

24. What is your job title or position? (Please check all that apply.)

Proprietor/Partner <input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Specialist <input type="checkbox"/>
Chairman of the Board <input type="checkbox"/>	Clerical <input type="checkbox"/>
President/Chief Executive Officer <input type="checkbox"/>	Senior Government Officer <input type="checkbox"/>
Managing Director/Chief Financial Officer <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Government Officer <input type="checkbox"/>
Finance Director <input type="checkbox"/>	Consultant <input type="checkbox"/>
Other Senior Management <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Professional <input type="checkbox"/>
Middle Management <input type="checkbox"/>	Self-employed <input type="checkbox"/>
Junior Executive <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/>

25. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based?

Under 10 <input type="checkbox"/>	50-249 <input type="checkbox"/>	1,000-4,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
10-49 <input type="checkbox"/>	250-999 <input type="checkbox"/>	5,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/>

26a. Does your company also operate outside the country in which you are currently based?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------	-----------------------------

If so, in how many countries?

1-5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6-15 <input type="checkbox"/>	16+ <input type="checkbox"/>
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26b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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27. Which one of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation?

NOT A BULK/RETAIL TRADE GROUP (1)

Mr Les Hoebner  
International Herald Tribune  
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle  
92200 Neuilly sur Seine  
France

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1966 Audience  
Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

The questionnaire will appear in the paper in mid March, and we will process all replies received before the end of April. The responses will be eligible for the dollar donation to charity. I assume you will publish the value of the total contribution when you publish the survey results in June.

With best wishes

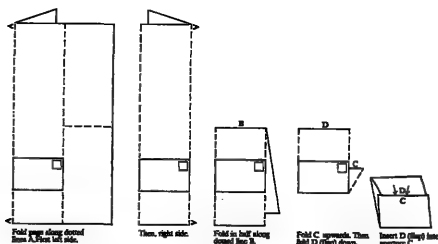
Young signature \_\_\_\_\_

Dawn Mitchell  
Chairman & Chief Executive

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**AFFIX  
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MRS. DAWN MITCHELL  
RESEARCH SERVICES LIMITED  
STATION HOUSE  
HARROW ROAD  
STONEBRIDGE PARK, WEMBLEY  
MIDDLESEX HA9 6DE  
ENGLAND

P65

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## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Freighter Travel Appeals To a Sense of Adventure

by Roger Collis

THE big news is that freighter travel is coming back into style. Over the last year or so, what had become a secret of the cognoscent has been emerging as a popular way to see the world. Whether you take a slow boat to China or a banana boat to Barbados, you can be sure of a touch of adventure — freighters work to cargo rather than passenger schedules, so you never quite know what will happen.

Capt. Astor of a rusty tramp steamer with a master captain played by Edward G. Robinson. We're talking about tramp ships with superb accommodations and cuisine and service to match. What's more, they are usually great value for money. The cost of a freighter cruise is \$50 to \$100 a day, compared with \$200 and more on a conventional cruise ship. (A first-class cabin on the QE2 is around \$700.) And there are virtually no extras. Wine is often included with meals, liquor is at "ship's price," and you get to sit by day at the captain's table.

So who's been hearing the good news? Nobody really. It is not a world of advertising and glossy brochures, but of word-of-mouth and specialist publications — like *Ships Monthly* in Britain or the monthly newsletter of the Freighters Travel Club of America and the fortnightly *Freighters Space* magazine, available from one of the few specialist travel agents, Freighters World Cruises Inc. in Pasadena, California.

It is still a small market. Says George Henck, president of Freighters World Cruises, "Probably less than 1 percent of freighters carry passengers; we only have 15 lines that we work with. But it's growing. We move about a thousand people a year now by freighter."

What happened is that many cargo lines that once carried passengers (up to 12 a ship, the maximum under maritime law without a doctor on board) gave up this service when they converted to container ships — with faster turnaround in port for they felt it wasn't worth the trouble. Today, however, cargo revenue is down and the number of officers has been cut, making more cabins available.

In the last year, several lines, such as Columbus Line (German) and Blue Star and Booth Lines (British), have started to take passengers for the additional revenue. But passenger capacity has not yet caught up with demand — there are waiting lists of a year or more for some voyages.

People most likely to enjoy freighter travel are the independent-minded and self-sufficient. There is plenty of space; you can expect to have an outside cabin with private bathroom and virtually the run of the ship. What cargo buff seems to enjoy most is the informality and the experience of sharing the life of a working vessel.

Henck prefers to deal with people looking for a round-trip cruise of 30 to 140 days. "One-way traffic is a different breed, but it can be done. A guy could go one-way from San Francisco to Hong Kong on Lykes line — a 17-day trip with a stop at New Orleans — \$2,200. Or one-way from New Orleans to Rotterdam."

Robert Astor, at Gray Davies Travel, a specialist agency in London, is more open to one-way trips, although they are not always easy to book. A six-week voyage to Turkey, in southeast England, to Australia or the Polish Ocean Lines costs around \$1,700. (The Poles offer a wide choice of cruises and some of the best value in the market.) Another one-way possibility is Blue Star Line, which leaves Felixstowe with two passengers, via Panama, for Los Angeles, Oakland, Seattle and Vancouver. The trip takes about 30 days and costs about \$2,100.

Blue Star, which is carrying passengers for the first time in 10 years, has just introduced a refurbished 22,000-ton ship, Churchill,

with luxurious accommodation for 12 on a run to the east coast of South America. The itinerary is: Tilbury, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Salvador, Santos, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, back through Santos and Salvador to Rotterdam and Tilbury. This gives the possibility of exploring Brazil (say on a 10-day airship with Vangs) between the two South Atlantic calls. The round trip costs \$3,780 for a total of 49 days. Or maybe take the new Booth Line service from Liverpool and Dublin in June, July and August to the West Indies with a trip up the Amazon to Manaus, Brazil. Round-trip cost is \$2,680; a one-way fare to Trinidad or Barbados about \$700.

The British Coast Line operates a popular service to the Windward Islands to pick up bananas. The ship leaves Barry, Wales, every Thursday. First stop is Barbados then St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada, depending on where the crop is ready. You spend five

## Cruises on cargo vessels coming back into style

days in and around the islands before returning. A trip of 23 days costs about \$2,200. If you prefer to visit the Indian, the Compagnie Générale Maritime leaves Le Havre for Guadeloupe and Martinique every week. The 24-day round trip costs about \$1,400. One idea is to go one way and fly back to Europe from Miami.

One of the few lines to visit South Africa is the St. Helena Shipping Co., whose elderly but comfortable vessel RMS St. Helena plies between Avonmouth, near Bristol, and Cape Town via the island (one of Britain's last crown colonies) where Napoleon spent his final exile. The northbound trip from Cape Town is the best way to go, a 24-day one-way voyage costing about \$1,400.

If you want to visit the time and inclination to visit India, you could do worse than the Columbus Line from Hamburg. The 75-day round trip takes in Rotterdam, Antwerp, Seville, Madrid, Colon and Bombay, with the Suez Canal, and costs around \$4,000. From the United States you can take a Columbus ship from Long Beach to Australia, New Zealand and back via Honolulu to Tacoma, Washington, in 65 to 80 days.

The thing to remember with freighters is that no line will guarantee you a departure or return date and sometimes you may not know which of the published ports you will visit or in what order. A good rule is that container ships are usually the most reliable. For example, Lykes is a U.S. line, has a weekly service from San Francisco, a 38-day trip to Yokohama, Kobe, Okinawa, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Honolulu and back to Long Beach. That is seldom delayed or diverted.

The quintessential freighter cruise is operated by American President Lines. It's called The Voyage and leaves the Seattle area for the Orient. You never know more than two or three weeks in advance where you are going or for how long. You pay \$7,200 on the basis of 80 days. If the cruise is canceled, you get a refund, if it's longer, there's no extra to pay. Says Henck, "They sometimes go as far as Ethiopia and continue around the world. It's one of the most popular trips going. The waiting list can be two years."

Two recommended agencies specializing in freighter cruises are: Gray Davies Travel Ltd., 3 Colindale Ave., London EC4M 3DT (tel: 01-248.6474); Freighters World Cruises Inc., 180 South Lake, Pasadena, California 91101 (tel: 818-449-3166).

## Le Carré

Continued from page 9

head, two race horses — all held in the name of his bogus companies — and no assets.

"Nobody could find enough money in his wallet or anywhere to pay a single member of his staff for that week," David said. "There was no money, period. All the helpers, assistants and employees at his office were going through the papers looking for a tiny bit of money. It was like the end of Zorba the Greek, all those dreadful women in black coming in, but they never found a thing." David said he was a dramatist and service but boycotted the service.

David Cornwall's three sons from his marriage to Ann remain close to him. He has four sons by his second wife, Jane Eastaugh, a former book editor. As he grows older, Charlotte and Rupert both say their father, though taller and slimmer than Ronnie, increasingly resembles his father.

## Ballet

Continued from page 9

What the Central Ballet has shown us is a company in the process of finding its own style. The dancers, and especially the choreographers, need greater exposure to contemporary influences in international ballet. But this does not mean they should become confused by a variety of styles that owe more to the foundation they already have. The women have the best of the Soviet training known as the Vaganova system — the use of the shoulders and the strength in the leaps, the bold, bent-leg arabesques and fabulous extensions.

Stylistically, the chief weakness of the company takes the form of moving from position to position without the customary transitional flow — seen in the tendency of the corps to leap abruptly into acrobatic poses in "Swan Lake." This seasoning-off of movement has been seen in Western companies as well — notably the National Ballet of Canada.

But one might also ask whether this tendency to pose in classical ballet is not influenced by the way the dancers are taught to look into the *liang hsiang*, the traditional frontal pose used in Beijing Opera. Such poses were integrated into the ballet when that used elements of Chinese classical dance (not ballet) and folk dances — the "Scissors" from "The New Year's Sacrifice," with music by Liu Tingsun, and the excerpts from "The Maid of the Sea," with music by Wu Zhaoping and Du Mingxin.

"The Maid of the Sea" became the season's popular, if not the critical, success.

That symmetry, carried to its logical extreme in the novel where Pym portrays himself as "a failing one man tottering on the last legs of his credibility as a sane human being."

In his own personal history, the novel novel serves as a catharsis for David Cornwall rather than as a final judgment on the father. "I still don't know him," the son acknowledges. "He remains the enigma of my life. He hopes that many sons and many fathers will recognize their own histories in that of Magnus and Rick Pym."

"There's a feeling I have very much," he said. "I think many fathers have it, that somehow we are there not to pass on the things we inherited from our own fathers."

This was excerpted from an article in *The New York Times Magazine*.

With its bright colors and precision-line choreography, the ballet could easily be dismissed as Soviet kitsch turned into Chinese kitsch that resembles Radio City Music Hall. The work is a 19th-century ballet in disguise. Radio City, who supervised its original colorful staging (different choreographers did different parts) seems to have based the work on the model of "The Little Humperdink Ballet," created in 1864 in St. Petersburg by Arthur Saint-Louis. The Chinese here uses the same style with its use of magic plants, personified by dancers, just as the folk hero in the Russian ballet has the magic of the little horse to aid him. There is an underwater ballet in both.

The company presented two scenes from the "Maid" — the sea kingdom and the wedding of the prince with the queen who has abducted the maid. The work's main plot deus was seen on a separate program. The choreography is bold and simple, short on combinations of roles and complex steps. The aim is to communicate and entertain. The same might be said of the excerpt from "The New Year's Sacrifice," whose dramatic focus is on a young widow married off to a second time around her will. Again the choreography is in broad strokes — with three folk dances providing a divertissement.

Like so many ballet companies today, the Central Ballet of China is in flux. Oddly, it has the advantage of not having to look back at a recent heyday but forward toward a future that could bring it — with the development of new choreographers — into the front ranks.

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## TRAVEL

## In Praise of an Unsung Greek Isle

by Henry Kamm

ASKING Greek friends to recommend the vacation island of their dreams led to frustration. The typical answer ran something like: "Island X used to be marvelous. But that was before it became popular and all the Germans, Scandinavians, hippies, nudists or homosexuals — depending on the friend's prejudices — took it over. Wouldn't set foot there anymore."

The choice came down to abandoning the notion of a Greek island holiday or searching the maps of the Cyclades, Sporades, Dodecanese and Ionian for islands that no friend had mentioned that is accessible without a private yacht.

Folegandros captured my interest first by the name of its island, which I had not heard pronounced by anyone whose island advice I asked — the tonic accent falls on the second syllable.

A second point in its favor was the dotted lines across the blue of the map showing that the island boats from Piræus, the port of Athens, stop there between delivering border of tourists to the better-known islands of Ios and Santorini.

A quick look into the indispensable Blue Guide offered further encouragement: Folegandros is described in the small print that the editor reserves for places worthy of interest but not a must for all travelers. The clincher was provided by the National Tourist Organization's pamphlet on the Cyclades. Under the heading for so many islands, Folegandros is described as a "quiet island, Folegandros boasts a hotel of Category B, which raises visions of comfortable beds and running water."

And then the gentle pulse of Folegandros takes over. From the small terrace of the main church in Kastro, as gleamingly white-washed as almost all buildings on the island, the view over the jagged cliffs of the east coast and the waves breaking against them is splendid, and the retaining wall offers an inviting spot to sit, leaning one's back against the church, to absorb it.

A woman who has the keys to St. Anthony's, perhaps because it stands on land her family owns, invites you in for a look at its crumbling 17th-century paintings.

For those who do not succeed in securing a roof over their heads, there is only a highly exposed camping ground that offers no shade from the unforgiving Aegean sun, the strong winds that are not infrequent in July and August or the chill of the island nights.

I would not go to Folegandros unless the three sisters who own and manage the plain but comfortable Folegandros Hotel in Kastro, the main village, granted me the favor of a reservation. The second hotel in Kastro and features an unfavorable ratio of toilets to guests.

The outline of Folegandros as it looms into view is abrupt and jagged and its coast inhospitable — steep and tall cliffs rarely reached by even the most determined sailor. To grow anything on the steep slopes of the hills, the inhabitants have had to terrace the mountainsides. To protect the fields from the winds, they have had to erect stone walls to hold in the precious soil. The terraces of Folegandros descend dramatically, amphitheater-like, to the sea.

Ancient stone walls enclose much of a half-mile across and eight miles long. Among the walls run mule paths, and today, as in ancient times, the people of Folegandros move about on donkeyback. There were no cars on the island until the construction of a small port in the 1950s and the arrival of the island's first bus. With a population of about 500, there are still not enough cars to warrant a gasoline station.

WHAT makes Folegandros so endearing to its handful of Greek and foreign summer regulars is the contrast between the scene of its landscape and the soft texture of its inhabitants. Folegandros remains what all Greece once represented to visitors — friendliness without ostentation and the grace that makes the receiving of tourists an act of hospitality.

After a first small purchase at the general store, the elderly owner, eager to show that commerce was not his only interest, in visitors, took us across the narrow street to show the rabbits he breeds in a small courtyard. The second time, we had to inspect the freshly baked bread in the street and his wife's excellent cheese pie. From then on, the purchase of a bottle of mouton lotion or a box of cookies became family conversation, and much conversation across the language barrier.

The man from whom we bought fruit showed genuine concern that we might have departed without taking leave when we returned from a weekend in Santorini. The woman whose bakery-pizzeria offers the best terrace in Kastro for viewing dramatic sunsets regularly brought tea, ouzo and accompanying tidbits without waiting for an order because after the second sunset she accepted us as regulars and regulars with wants as predictable as the sun's movements.

The main coffee shop of Kastro, which serves its customers on a circular, roof-shaded piazza surrounded, like all of Kastro's small squares, by small churches, offers the indefinable "island" feel that only those who have a 23-drum (16-cup) cup of Greek coffee. Not even this admission fee is exacted; anyone can sit down — young backpackers or a row of tourists on bicycles — and chat with customers from the two kiosk-like and paper-bar stools (no newspapers over) to write their postcards; players of backgammon, cards or Scrabble or solitary darts.

Although Folegandros offers the usual island activity of swimming and basking in the sun, I found myself not alone in failing that its invitation to what might be described as



Whitewashed buildings around a typical Hora courtyard.

creative initiative was its principal attraction.

One soon finds oneself overtaken by a gentle feeling that a slow and aimless stroll through Kastro, particularly in medieval quarter of Kastro, might well precede the bus trip to the port, followed by a swim at its nearby beaches or a boat trip to a more remote bathing spot.

And then the gentle pulse of Folegandros takes over. From the small terrace of the main church in Kastro, as gleamingly white-washed as almost all buildings on the island, the view over the jagged cliffs of the east coast and the waves breaking against them is splendid, and the retaining wall offers an inviting spot to sit, leaning one's back against the church, to absorb it.

A woman who has the keys to St. Anthony's, perhaps because it stands on land her family owns, invites you in for a look at its crumbling 17th-century paintings.



A chapel and terraced fields west of Hora.

THE only mistake that marred my stay was having yielded to the temptation of the nearness of Santorini, a much more famous island fully provided with historic ruins and notable archaeological digs that have yielded great treasures, to spend a weekend there. The island's exceptional beauty was not enough to make up for a pollution of disco, fast-food restaurants, hotels, gift shops and the throngs of tourists that these installations require.

I fled back to Folegandros, understanding fully the frustrating replies of my Greek friends and feeling wiser than they for being in Folegandros.

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## Dow Jones Index Breaks 1,800

**United Press International**  
**NEW YORK** — The Dow Jones industrial average Thursday ended above 1,800 for the first time — exactly three weeks after its initial close over 1,700 — as blue-chip issues advanced and sent the entire stock market higher.

The Dow climbed 16.29 to a high of 1,804.24, breaking its previous record of 1,792.74, set Friday.

The Dow broke through 1,800 for the first time late Monday, but retreated and closed at 1,776.83. The index closed above 1,700 for the first time on Feb. 27.

Winning issues outpaced losers 925 to 718 among the 2,004 issues traded.

Broader market indexes, however, did not break records. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.56 to 136.13, just shy of 136.17, the record set Friday. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.94 to 236.54. The price of an average share jumped 54 cents.

On the Big Board, about 147.9 million shares were traded, compared with 149.9 million traded on Wednesday.

Analysts said futures-related buy programs both early and late in the day were responsible for much of the Dow's gain.

A late-morning round of buying emerged because the March stock market index option — based on 20 blue-chip stocks, most of which are included in the Dow Jones industrial average — was selling at a premium to its underlying basket of equities. This made it profitable for traders to sell the relatively expensive option and buy the stocks.

Continued strength among these blue-chip

### M-1 Up \$5.7 Billion

**The Associated Press**  
**NEW YORK** — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$5.7 billion in the week ended March 10, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday.

The Fed said that M-1 rose to a seasonally adjusted \$637.6 billion in that period, from a revised \$631.9 billion the previous week. M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and non-bank travelers checks. For the latest 13 weeks, M-1 averaged \$629.4 billion, an 8.4-percent seasonal adjusted annual rate of gain from the previous 13 weeks.

Analysts have said that expirations Friday of March futures and options contracts might make trading this week more volatile than usual.

"There's been a lot of feverish trading activity in anticipation of Friday's expirations," said Eugene Peroni Jr. of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards.

Peroni also cited activity in stocks that reacted to news developments.

"Traders and investors are frantically search for opportunities that may have gone unnoticed," he said.

Canadian Pacific was the most active issue, rising 1/4 to 14 1/4.

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg
IBM	172.5	171.5	172.0	172.0	+0.5
GE	115.5	114.5	115.0	115.0	+0.5
AT&T	105.5	104.5	105.0	105.0	+0.5
Amgen	105.5	104.5	105.0	105.0	+0.5
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ملکة من الاسر









## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Britoil Plans 40% Cut in Exploration Budget

**London**—Britoil PLC said today that it would cut its exploration budget for 1986 by 40 percent because of the drop in world oil prices since last year.

The giant oil concern also said that profits rose 6 percent in

the year ending Dec. 31, to £730.9 million (\$1.09 billion), from £688.1 million in 1984, a rise of 16 percent, to £1.30 billion, from £1.15 billion in 1984.

The company said that even if oil prices kept falling, its producing fields could continue to operate profitably, although at a lower level of profit, although at a lower level of profit, although at a lower level of profit.

But, most projects under consideration for future development would have been abandoned before any commitments are made, Britoil said. It said that its cash position would inevitably deteriorate, but the situation could be kept under control.

The chief executive, David Walker, said, "We face a very real challenge to support sufficient exploration at a time of cash shortage to replenish our reserves. We are not replacing reserves at the moment."

Mr. Walker has told all Britoil employees that overhead should be reduced wherever possible and that by the end of the year, he hopes to cut staff by about 10 percent, or from 250 to 230 people. Most cuts would be in the company's Glasgow headquarters, he said.

On the question of earning production to improve profits, Mr. Walker said, "I would only cut production today if I knew for sure I would get a much higher price tomorrow."

## W.R. Grace Sells Herman's to Dee

**New York**—W.R. Grace Co. said Thursday it has agreed to sell its 56-percent stake in Herman's Sporting Goods Inc. to Dee Corp., a leading British food retailer, for \$3.25 a share, or \$227 million.

Dee also plans a tender offer for the same price to buy the remaining Herman's shares held by the public, bringing the total value of the purchase to \$410 million, Grace said.

Herman's, which operates a chain of sporting goods stores in the United States, was a family-owned business when Grace acquired it for \$7.9 million in 1970. Grace said in December that it would sell its 60-percent stake to Dee for \$227 million, plus cash and securities.

## COMPANY NOTES

**Agropur National Industries**—The diversified heavy engineering group, said its net profit rose 21 percent, to \$1.1 million, in the first seven months ended Jan. 1, but said work will slow in the rest of the fiscal year. It also announced a one-for-four bonus issue, the second bonus in nine months.

**Hyperactive Hypothekbank and Fidelity-Bank AG** said its group profit rose 14 percent in 1985, to a record \$20.7 million Deutsche marks (\$9.7 million), despite a \$1.1 million drop in extraordinary expenses for the bank's 15th anniversary. Profit for the bank alone rose 14 percent, to \$14.1 million.

**Deutsche Babcock AG**, the West German engineering concern, said

## Ford's Europe Chief Urges Worker Cut

**Düsseldorf**—Ford Motor Co. Europe's chief executive said today that he would like to see work force in Europe to remain competitive, the chairman of Ford Europe, Robert A. Lutts, said in the West German business weekly, Wirtschaftswoche.

He said that Japan's Mazda Motor Co. used 20,000 workers to build 1.3 million cars a year, while Europe needed 100,000 to build the same number of cars and that the Japanese competition or just "cut it," Mr. Lutts said.

The Japanese, quite simply,

move faster than Europeans," he said. "We cannot make East Asia out of Europe. As an industrialized country, we must get by with far less personnel."

Ford Europe already had reduced its work force by 40,000 in the past six years, Mr. Lutts said. "The process will continue," he said.

The decision could not be achieved overnight and the answer lay not in greater automation but in a process similar to the removal of excess layers of onion skin, he said.

Asked if factory closures could be expected, he said that "one should never say so."

But closures were far less likely than they were two or three years ago because demand was increasing again, he said.

On the quarterly expiration days, Friday, is another occasion when stock markets and the index futures and options markets are aware of how these complicated trades work. "Competition among such traders tends to limit adverse price effects," the draft report states.

Richard Keichem, director of market regulation at the SEC, said the report would be one factor the commission would look at in trying to decide its response to the phenomenon.

Although the draft report has not been released to the public or the SEC, there have been several leaks by people emphasizing its contention that the price swings are diminishing.

Mr. Keichem said the SEC was worried that the exchanges might refrain from the conclusions before the report was released to fit their view of the phenomenon was not much of a problem.

Mr. Stoll, the report's author, said Wednesday that the draft was delivered to the exchanges at the end of last week. Since then, he said, he has accepted some suggestions for rewording. He insisted, though, that its conclusions were his own. He would not comment on the contents of the report.

Mr. Keichem said, "We are curious why it's taking so long for them to get it to us. We will ask now that they give us both a copy of the draft that they were delivered and the end product and that they tell us of any changes that they made in it before they produced their final version."

## Yugo Accuses Toyota in U.S. Of Extortion to Impede Sales

**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON**—Lawyers for U.S. distributors of the Yugo, the Yugoslavian-built subcompact car, have accused representatives of Toyota Motor Co. of using extortion to prevent dealers from selling the vehicle in New York and California.

The accusation, which some auto industry officials said Wednesday was the ugly outgrowth of fierce competition in the U.S. small-car market, is contained in a lawsuit filed on behalf of Yugo America Inc. in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles.

The Yugo is Yugoslavia's first attempt at the auto-export market; Toyota is Japan's largest automaker.

Toyota denied the charges, saying through a spokesman: "We are currently reviewing Yugo's complaint in detail. However, Toyota denies engaging in any purported illegal activity alleged in Yugo's complaint."

The suit accuses Toyota's U.S. subsidiaries, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. and Toyota Motor Distributors Inc., of threatening to ruin the businesses of two California Toyota dealerships and one Toyota dealership in New York that also had signed contracts to sell the low-priced Yugo.

Also named in the suit was Robert McCarty, senior vice president of Toyota Motor Sales.

Yugo's sticker price of about \$4,000, substantially below that of any other subcompact car available in the United States, including Toyota models, the Yugo is aimed at the first-time buyer.

Yugo's sales have been slow, but the plaintiffs claim that Toyota's tactics could be characterized as extortion, said Bruce Thall of Philadelphia-based Sprague & Thall, the law firm representing Yugo America.

The Yugo's dealers were told that their shipments of Toyota vehicles would be delayed and that they would be put out of the running for any additional Toyota franchises if they continued to sell the Yugo, Mr. Thall said.

The Yugoslav government views exports of the mini-car, which is a scaled-up model of a car long available in that country, as a means of breathing life into its sagging economy and of helping to pay off a \$2 billion foreign debt.

Yugoslavia plans to export 70,000 Yugos to the United States this year, 60,000 more than in 1985, and 150,000 by 1988.

**Fiat Denies Sale of Stake By Libya**  
**TURN**—Fiat SpA, the big Italian industrial group, denied reports Thursday that Libya, the company's second-largest shareholder after the powerful Agnelli family, had sold its 15-percent stake.

"We know nothing about this," a spokesman said. "As far as we are concerned, there are just stories put around to justify the strong market performance of Fiat shares."

But the spokesman added that he could not be sure the Libyans, who have two representatives on the Fiat board, wanted to do with their interest in the company in the long term.

Reuters have persisted in recent months that the Libyan Arab Foreign Investments Bank, which holds 15.19 percent of Fiat's shares, had sold 13.06 percent of the stock, its planning to sell the stock it acquired 10 years ago.

Fiat has always stressed that the Libyans' stake in the company is financial, and not strategic.

Libya's leading financial daily, *Il Sole 24 Ore*, carried a report in February 1985 that the bank was selling 13.06 percent of the stock, its planning to sell the stock it acquired 10 years ago.

Fiat has always stressed that the Libyans' stake in the company is financial, and not strategic.

## Phelps Dodge Finally Mines a Profit

## Copper Firm Recovers By Cutting Costs

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
*New York Times Service*

**MORENCI, Arizona**—A few years ago this rugged country—home to high sheep, cactus and the nation's largest surviving copper mine—seemed a likely cemetery for Phelps Dodge Corp.

The bunting within the mining industry might have given Phelps Dodge a 10-percent chance of survival," said Robert C. Horton, the director of the federal Bureau of Mines in Washington. At the time the company was reporting heavy losses while facing further drops in copper prices and was engaged in a bitter dispute with labor unions.

But last year, with copper prices still very low, Phelps Dodge had a profit of almost \$30 million. While new technology helped reduce the losses, the primary reason was cost-cutting, particularly reductions in labor costs that provided a violent strike but also saved millions of dollars.

Today, mining industry analysts are confident that Phelps Dodge is a case study of corporate adjustment to a suddenly adverse environment. The experience has been far from pleasant, of course, and problems linger.

These include the possibilities of renewed labor trouble and a recession that would reduce copper demand and prices.

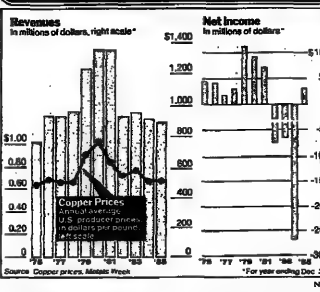
Analysts and even competitors agree, however, that these are minor hurdles compared with the turnaround engineered by the new U.S. copper company.

"Phelps Dodge decided they were going to be a survivor in this business," said Chester B. Stone, chief financial officer of Cyprus Minerals Co., which also is involved in copper. "We think of them as a very tough and determined competitor that has dramatically cut costs. They set an example for the industry."

Mining analysts say that Cyprus's copper mine at Bagdad, Arizona, is the only other U.S. copper operation that was profitable last year.

Although the headquarters of Phelps Dodge is in New York, it essentially is a Southwest

## The Changing Fortunes of Phelps Dodge



company. It operates copper mines at Morenci and at Tyrone, New Mexico, as well as copper smelters in Hidalgo, New Mexico, and Douglas, Arizona, and a copper refinery in El Paso, Texas. Last year it produced 37 percent of the copper mined in the United States, close to double its share a few years ago.

Although Phelps Dodge has a few other interests, its fortunes fluctuate with copper prices. In 1980, when copper brought producers an average of \$1.01 a pound, Phelps Dodge earned \$91 million. Then copper prices started dropping, partly because of the strength of the dollar dampened prices of commodities denominated in dollars. From 1982 through 1984, with copper averaging about 72 cents a pound, Phelps Dodge lost a total of \$405 million.

In 1985, however, with copper at 67 cents a pound, the company earned \$29.5 million.

A mine at Arizona, Arizona, was closed, consigning the town to an uncertain future. The copper mine staff was cut nearly in half. Sales were reduced, and the dividend was suspended. And in perhaps the boldest move of all, the company demanded wage concessions from labor unions and withstood a two-and-a-half-year strike.

The unions were decertified last month, and picking recently stopped, but strikers say their efforts are not over. "We haven't lost our strike," said Fillmore O. Tellez, one of the strikers.

The strike began in July 1983. After sabotage and riots were reported, the National Guard was called out at Morenci and Tyrone. The company put together a new work force, half new hires and half existing employees. Staff levels also were cut wherever possible, so that Morenci last year produced a record amount of copper concentrate with fewer than 1,600 employees—compared with a work force of more than 3,000 five years ago.

"This company has changed," said Duane Sexton, the chief mining engineer at Morenci, as he drove a van around the mining operation. "It didn't used to be hungry. It used to make money without any problem. Then all of a sudden it was losing money, and it had to learn how to become lean and mean."

Some workers felt that the account was on mean. The strikers and labor leaders have denounced Phelps Dodge for what they call "union-busting" efforts to extract unreasonable sacrifices from its workers.

Phelps Dodge's mining and mill operations are run largely without unions. One exception, the Tyrone mine in New Mexico, operates under labor contracts that expire in 1987.

## Pennzoil Co. To Ask Bond Ruling From High Court

The Associated Press

**HOUSTON**—Pennzoil Co. said Thursday it would ask the U.S. Supreme Court to rescind a lower court's ruling that Texaco Inc. post a bond of \$1 billion, rather than \$12 billion, as it appeals a multi-billion-dollar judgment against it.

A Pennzoil spokesman, Mickey Gentry, said the company also will appeal the ruling by the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals that Pennzoil cannot attach liens to Texaco property during the appeals process.

Texaco had no immediate comment.

On Nov. 19, a Houston jury ruled that Texaco had wrongly interfered with a merger agreement between Pennzoil and Getty Oil Co. and awarded Pennzoil \$10.5 billion in damages, the largest civil judgment in U.S. history.

Texas state District Judge Solomon Cates Jr. affirmed the award in December, adding \$600 million in interest and saying more interest would accumulate at the rate of 10 percent annually. Under Texas law, Texaco would have had to post a \$12-billion bond to appeal the decision.

But a ruling by the U.S. appeals court in New York effectively reduced that bond to \$1 billion.

Mr. Gentry said Pennzoil wants the issues to be decided in a Texas court.

"The bond is set to protect the company's judgment in favor of," he said, adding that Pennzoil's chairman, J. High Liddick, "feels that the value of oil has gone down so much that we need to look again at what the bond is. The bond should be set in the Texas court."

Pennzoil's statement came amid reports that Texaco had embarked on a new effort to settle its dispute with Pennzoil.

According to a source close to the Texaco chairman, John K. McKinley, had written to Mr. Liddick suggesting that the two meet.

The letter does not make any specific settlement offers or suggest a time and place for a meeting, the source said. "It's designed to be an invitation to a substantive discussion, not a substantive discussion itself," the source said. "It's clear from the letter that this is meant to be a meeting at the CEO, or chief executive officer level."

**The Frequent Business Traveler Study**

Important news for international marketers. The new Frequent Business Traveler Study is available free from the International Herald Tribune.

The frequent business traveler represents an extremely important market, not only for marketers of travel-related products and services, but for any advertiser wanting to reach the truly senior international executive.

Recognizing the need for reliable data about this elite management group, the International Herald Tribune commissioned Research Services Ltd., London, to undertake the Frequent Business Traveler Study. This research, carried out in late 1985, uses a sample frame taken from the guest lists of Hilton International, Inter-Continental, Marriott and Sheraton hotels located in London, Paris, Frankfurt, Geneva, Brussels, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Jeddah, Hong Kong, Singapore and Jakarta. The survey attracted a total of 2,531 respondents, of whom an overwhelming majority—2,368—claimed to have traveled abroad on business during the past twelve months.

Copies of the research report are available at no charge from the Marketing Department of the International Herald Tribune at any of our main offices listed below.

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## Options, Futures Trade Said to Affect Stock Prices

By James Scamgall  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK**—A long-awaited report on stock-index futures and options concludes that on the four days a year when the contracts expire simultaneously, there has been large, and at times, disruptive impact on stock prices.

The report was paid for and prepared on the initiative of options exchanges, which were expected to release it Thursday. They are increasingly resisting the imposition of restrictions on index trading as a way of controlling the sudden swings in stock prices.

The Securities and Exchange Commission sent a letter to the exchanges last October saying it might consider limiting the number of options and futures contracts that traders could hold in the close days before expiration. It said telescoping rule would be "a way of halting the violent swings in stock prices that the new report documents."

There has been concern on the part of the regulators, as well as some traders and the New York Stock Exchange, that these sudden, sharp movements can harm the individual investor and give the impression that professional traders can move the market at will.

The exchanges are associated with complex trading strategies pursued by Wall Street professionals, which involve simultaneous trades in the stock market and the index futures and options markets. These trades take advantage of small discrepancies that occasionally occur between the prices of the index products and the underlying stocks.

Friday, in fact, is another occasion when stock markets and the index futures and options markets are aware of how these complicated trades work. "Competition among such traders tends to limit adverse price effects," the draft report states.

Richard Keichem, director of market regulation at the SEC, said the report would be one factor the commission would look at in trying to decide its response to the phenomenon.

Although the draft report has not been released to the public or the SEC, there have been several leaks by people emphasizing its contention that the price swings are diminishing.

Mr. Keichem said the SEC was worried that the exchanges might refrain from the conclusions before the report was released to fit their view of the phenomenon was not much of a problem.

Mr. Stoll, the report's author, said Wednesday that the draft was delivered to the exchanges at the end of last week. Since then, he said, he has accepted some suggestions for rewording. He insisted, though, that its conclusions were his own. He would not comment on the contents of the report.

Mr. Keichem said, "We are curious why it's taking so long for them to get it to us. We will ask now that they give us both a copy of the draft that they were delivered and the end product and that they tell us of any changes that they made in it before they produced their final version."

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expirations Fridays," the report says. The three are stock index futures, index options and individual stock options.

"The volatility of prices is significantly higher on such expiration days," according to a draft version of the report, prepared by Hans Stoll, a Vanderbilt University professor.

The report adds that the effect on stock prices appears to be diminishing as more traders become aware of how these complicated trades work. "Competition among such traders tends to limit adverse price effects," the draft report states.

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## U.S. Trading in U.K. Shares Is Slowed by Proposed Tax

By James Scamgall  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK**—Britain's proposed tax on shares of British companies traded in the United States might trading in such shares to a halt Thursday, investors' sources said.

The British government's annual budget statement proposed setting a 30-percent tax on creation of American depository receipts, which consist of a bundle of shares in a British company that are simultaneously traded on the London Stock Exchange.

"We're normally a very active seller in ADRs," said an American managing director at Morgan Stanley's international equities office. "So far today, we've only sold two ADRs."

Among the British companies whose ADRs trade on U.S. stock exchanges are Imperial Chemical

Industries PLC, Jaguar PLC and British Telecommunications PLC.

Investment bankers called the proposal ill-timed, coming when the British government was moving aggressively to deregulate its financial markets to encourage greater international participation.

The net result is a step backward in terms of deregulating an international market," said the managing director at one British investment bank, who asked not to be identified.

Investment bankers also said that the move colluded with Britain's well-publicized efforts to sell off state-owned assets to private investors.

The largest initial public offering ever made by the government's spin-off of British Telecom last year, which included a simultaneous offer of ADRs in the United States.

## Nikko Growth Package Fund, SICAV

Registered office: Luxembourg, 16 Boulevard Royal  
L-1011 Luxembourg B 210-433

Notice is hereby given, that the 31st Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Nikko Growth Package Fund, SICAV will be held on 1st April, 1986 at 11 a.m. at the registered office of the company with the following agenda:

1. Submission of the reports of the board of directors, of the statutory auditors and the independent expert.
2. Approval of the statement of net assets as at 31st December 1985, the statement of income for the period from 1st January, 1985 to 31st December, 1985 and allocation of the results as at 31st December, 1985.
3. Discharge to the directors, statutory auditor and independent expert.
4. Election of the board of directors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
5. Election of the statutory auditor and independent expert to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
6. Dividend.

In order to take part in the General Meeting of Shareholders on the 1st April, 1986, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares three business days before the meeting at the registered office of the company or with one of the information centers of the fund. Bearer or registered shareholders should lodge their proxies with the company three business days before the meeting.

The Board of Directors

# Thursdays **AMEX** Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

12 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Open	Close
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

12 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Open	Close
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

12 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Open	Close
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

12 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Open	Close
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

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## Floating-Rate Notes

12 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Open	Close
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

12 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Open	Close
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

12 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Open	Close
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

12 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Open	Close
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Oil Elects  
President  
The oil  
industry  
has elected  
a new  
president  
and vice  
president  
for the  
American  
Petroleum  
Institute  
for the  
year 1986.  
The new  
president  
is John  
H. Johnson  
of Exxon  
Mobil.  
The vice  
president  
is Robert  
M. Anderson  
of Shell.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 20 March 1986

12 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Open	Close
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

12 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Open	Close
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

12 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Open	Close
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

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## AMEX Highs-Lows

12 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Open	Close
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12 Month	ADP	1.00	100	10	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

## Rayner Reported to Plan Temporary Withdrawal From LME Ring Trading

LONDON — J.H. Rayner (Mining Lane) Ltd., one of the 23 remaining ring-trading members on the London Metal Exchange, will withdraw temporarily from LME activity, exchange sources said here Thursday.

Over the next four weeks, the company is expected to "unwind its positions" on the metals market before withdrawing to "review the situation" while maintaining its membership in the LME ring, a specially designated trading area, the sources said.

Source said the company's return to ring-trading activity was likely to depend on "changes to the market structure," along the lines of a clearinghouse system under which members are required to put up deposits in order to prevent their accumulation of large losses.

But Rayner's parent, the commodities group Shaw Brothers, may come under pressure to "dump" its metal-dealing arm, it is taken over by Gruppo Ferruzzi, as planned.

The LME, the world's largest tin-trading market, still is suffering from the Oct. 24 failure of the 12-member International Tin Council to repay its estimated £900 million (\$1.34 billion) in debts to banks and metal-brokers. The debts were insured, in part, by the ITC's efforts to support tin prices.

The metal has traded at low as £3,000 on the European spot market, with bids noted as low as £2,000 a metric ton.

## Tokyo Stock Prices Post High in Heavy Trading

TOKYO — Share prices surged Thursday to a record in heavy trading as bullish sentiment unexpectedly lured investors back into the market after a three-day downward correction and ahead of further expected gains next month, brokers said.

The Nikkei 225 index climbed 276.76 points to end at 14,753.30, surpassing the previous record of 14,748.02 posted March 17. Volume was 850 million shares, up from 750 million the day before.

Brokers said they had not expected the sharp rise, which was led by heavy buying of selected shares. "There hasn't been a market like this in most people's memories," said one.

IF YOU GET  
A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ  
**ROB HUGHES**  
WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT



مكتبة من المجلات

BUSINESS PEOPLE

# asio Opens Unit to Boost Marketing in Europe

By Brenda Erdmann  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Casio Computer has opened an Amsterdam-based unit to strengthen its market operations in Europe. Casio Kishio, senior managing director of the Tokyo-based parent company, is president of the new unit. Casio Europe BV, while Hans Olofsson has been named managing director of the unit. Olofsson said the decision to form the unit "was taken considering the importance of the European market and the fast expansion of business in Europe, which has accounted for about 20 percent of total sales. In addition, the new unit would assist in the adaptation of products to open requirements. Responsibility for Casio's operations in Europe has now been split from Casio Electronics Ltd. in London to the new unit. Casio Europe BV will be handling the company's products — electronic calculators, electronic cash registers, electronic instruments, electronic products and pocket radios — in 16 European countries, including Britain and West Germany.

New York, has named Robert B. Gray executive director and chief representative of the Tokyo representative office. He takes over from Jackson Tai, who is moving to New York as senior vice president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in charge of real estate financing. Mr. Gray is succeeded as syndicate manager of Morgan Guaranty Ltd. by Joe Cook, who was managing director of Morgan Royal Bank Ltd. in London.

Union Bank of Switzerland has named Bruno Meier as head of its London branch, effective April 2. He will take over from Ernst Tugemann, who is retiring. Mr. Meier was head of Union de Banques Suisses (Luxembourg) SA, a post in which he was succeeded by Arthur Decourteix. Mr. Decourteix moved to Luxembourg from UBS's Singapore office.

Trans World Airlines has appointed John Cooper as director for international marketing, based in London. He takes over from Van Fleisher, who, as previously reported, has become TWA's managing director for the United Kingdom.

USA Today International Corp. has named Aruro F. (Arty) Gonzalez to the new post of director of communications. Mr. Gonzalez, who will be based in London, will handle promotional, marketing and public relations responsibilities for the international edition of the USA Today newspaper in Europe and Asia. He formerly was communications director of the International Herald Tribune, USA Today is a unit of Gannett Co., Washington.

Swedish Match, the Stockholm-based industrial concern, has opened an international finance company in Brussels, Swedish Match Finance International, headed by Karl Olof Olsson, who holds the titles of president and chief executive.

Shearson Lehman Brothers International has recruited two executives from the mergers-and-acquisitions section of the London-based merchant bank of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd. to head up its new mergers and acquisitions department in London. They are Michael Stillbrass and Philip Buscombe, who have joined Shearson Lehman as executive director and director, respectively. Mr. Stillbrass will lead the new mergers and acquisitions department.

Heavy Aschbacher Holdings PLC has elected Albert Dondeinger as chairman of its board. Mr. Dondeinger, chairman of the executive board of Banque Internationale a Luxembourg, will represent the bank's 10 percent shareholding. From April 1, Mr. Samuels will be executive chairman of Aschbacher's insurance-broker subsidiary, Seascope Insurance Holdings Ltd. National Bank of Korea SAK has promoted Ramesh K. Sarkis to general manager of its London branch from deputy general manager. Mr. Sarkis, who has retired, Neville A.S. Mills, who has retired.



Casio's Hans G. Olofsson

CURRENCY MARKETS

# Dollar Eases Lower in Quiet Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar settled lower Thursday against most major currencies in quiet New York trading as the British pound and the OPEC talks in Geneva remained the center of attention on foreign exchange markets.

The dollar also was weaker in Europe after firming slightly in light Tokyo trading. The British pound rose to \$1.4835 in London from \$1.4795 there late Wednesday after a buoyant session that took the currency briefly above \$1.50 for the second time since late 1985. In New York, it rose to \$1.4975 from \$1.4940. London dealers said sterling's early strength was linked to high British interest rates and a so-called stock market, but they said it eased because of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' continued failure to reach agreement on oil production limits. The cartel's emergency summit appeared on the verge of breaking down Thursday as the fifth day of talks ended without an agreement on reducing production to halt the oil price collapse. The oil talks are a major factor in the market right now, said Earl

**London Dollar Rates**

Currency	Thu.	Wed.
Swiss franc	2.2655	2.2640
West German mark	1.9365	1.9350
Japanese yen	176.15	176.10
French franc	6.5525	6.5510
Source: Reuters		

Short covering and end-of-week commercial demand provided the dollar with some support there, dealers said. The dollar also closed in New York at 2.2555 Deutsche marks, down from Wednesday's finish of 2.2630 DM, and at 176.30 yen, down from 176.85.

In London, the U.S. currency ended at 2.2555 Deutsche marks, slightly down from Wednesday's finish of 2.2630 DM, and at 176.30 yen, down from 176.85. Dealers in London said the market sentiment there was taking a cautious stance on the dollar ahead of a local three-day holiday weekend. Market participants remained bearish toward the dollar, although dealers were reluctant to push it down too actively in view of possible buying intervention from the Bank of Japan.

In Tokyo, the dollar firmed slightly to 177.00 yen from Wednesday's close of 176.35. Later in New York it slipped to 176.15 yen from 176.90. The U.S. currency had fallen to record lows against the yen earlier in the week, but rebounded Wednesday on rumors that the Bank of Japan had bought dollars. (Reuters, UPI, IHT)

## shland Oil Elects uellen President

Asland Oil Inc. said Charles J. Allen has been elected president and chief operating officer, and will have responsibility for the operating units of the corporation. John R. Hall, chairman and chief executive, announced that Mr. E. Vance Jr. has been named president of Asland Petroleum, a unit of Asland Oil. Mr. Vance, 56, who joined Asland Oil in 1952, was a senior vice president and group operating officer with responsibility for Asland Petroleum. He was elected a director of Asland Oil in 1982. Mr. Vance, 40, who joined Asland Petroleum in 1969, had served since 1971 as senior vice president with responsibility for manufacturing, de-oil supply, and supply and transportation. Morgan Guaranty Ltd., the London-based merchant-banking arm of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of

## NatWest On a Climb

(Continued from Page 13)

everyone at NatWest USA — from tellers to senior officers — is required to read it. Mr. Knowles says his three-year goal is to increase the bank's return on assets to 0.70 percent from its current 0.61 percent, and he adds that he can attain that simply by doing more of what he has been doing. While a number of people say he may succeed, others are skeptical. "They have a lot of momentum — they are doing a lot of things right — but it will get tougher from here," said Carter W. Brown, chief executive of the Omega Group, a bank consulting firm based in San Francisco.

## Company Results

Revenue and profits in millions, or in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	Year	Revenue	Profit
British	1985	1,000	100
Switzerland	1985	1,000	100
Germany	1985	1,000	100
France	1985	1,000	100
Japan	1985	1,000	100
USA	1985	1,000	100

## New Minister: 'Vice Premier'

(Continued from Page 13)

and delicate negotiations with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. aimed at greatly strengthening the company's position in the other's domestic telecommunications markets, and the chances of an agreement going through now have brightened somewhat. "The new government and Mr. Ballador and his team are certainly not 100 percent pro-American, but they tend to lean in that direction, which should help AT&T," said a banking source with close contacts to CGE. He noted that Mr. Noir recently expressed support for the AT&T-CEC accord. The socialist government was divided over the issue, with some ministers in favor of an agreement with West European companies, and others supporting AT&T.

## THE EUROMARKETS

### Rate Hopes Continue to Prop Sterling Sector

By David Rees

STERLING Euro-bonds again closed firmer Thursday, but eased from their highs of the day as the continuing rush of new issues started weighing on the market, dealers said. With three issues Thursday, rising a total of £200 million, new supply is beginning to strain the limits of the very strong investor demand that has been pushing sterling bonds sharply higher since Thursday's British budget presentation. After rising as much as 2 points earlier Thursday, fixed-rate sterling bonds eased in the afternoon to close about one point higher.

Meanwhile, dollar straight bonds closed up about 1/4 to 1/2 point as three borrowers tapped this sector. While two of Thursday's borrowers in the sterling market tested demand for issues paying less than 10 percent, new dollar bonds are offering even wider yield spreads over the domestic U.S. market, bidding to attract investor interest back to this sector, with mixed success. Dealers said the 9 1/2 percent, five-year sterling bonds for Swiss Bank Corp.'s SBC Finance Grand Cayman Ltd. unit and the 8 1/2 percent, 9 1/2 percent, five-year bonds for National Australia Bank both yield less than comparable British government bonds.

## Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices of 31 U.S. New York issues  
Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.75
GE	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.75
AT&T	55.00	54.00	54.50	54.75

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
Microsoft	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.75
Oracle	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.75
Lotus	55.00	54.00	54.50	54.75

## Tokyo Stock Price High in Heavy Trade

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
Nikkei	25000.00	24500.00	24800.00	24900.00
Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank	1250.00	1200.00	1220.00	1230.00
Industrial Bank of Japan	1150.00	1100.00	1120.00	1130.00



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## OBSERVER

## Lebanon and Titillation

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — A newspaper headline caught my eye. It said: "Famous Psychiatrist Explodes." I didn't buy the paper. Afterward, I worried. What was wrong with me?

In the old days, if there had been an exploding-head story in the news, I would have bought every sheet on the newsstand. Now I passed by as though exploding heads were as ordinary as kidnappings in Beirut.

I did this worrying on the Metro-liner en route from Washington to New York. Having passed up the paper with news of the exploding head, I had nothing to read but the kind of newspaper that faithfully reports the kidnappings of Beirut.

It was a struggle to get interested in them, yet I knew one should. It is a terrible thing to be kidnapped in Beirut, or anywhere else for that matter, and if it happens every day we ought to read about it. But because, look, what is more important—the collapsing of civilization or the occasional psychic whose head blows up?

Still, it hadn't been an either/or situation here at Union Station, had it? I could have had both—an exploding head plus Beirut. Admittedly, the exploding-head story appeared in one of those papers usually found at grocery checkout counters. You have seen those papers. They specialize in implausibility. Babies are being slugged Christmas cards. Otherwise unremarkable people discover they live just as close to Nebuchadnezzar or Martha Washington.

I have often wondered why these papers sell so well in supermarkets. I wish sociologists would study their insatiable obsession with the American tendency to overdo desire and look into this question. Are people who buy these papers cheaply uniquely glib? Or does the humdrum routine of filling carts with detergent and frozen food stimulate in Americans an unfulfilling yearning for the world to be more interesting than it is?

Whatever the explanation, as I rode the Metro-liner worrying that my curiosity had strophed, and grasping at explanations to cheer me up, to reassure me that it was perfectly normal not to be curious about a psychic's head exploding,

the grocery question began to take on weight.

One point stood out: Associating these newspapers with groceries, according them no respect. Being highly incoherent at food shopping, I am not often sent to the grocery, but sometimes when there is nobody reliable around, I wind up standing in a long line of people writing large checks for small quantities of food.

To pass the time, one reads these papers' stories about three-headed calves and messages from Elvis Presley about conditions beyond the grave. It is really quite wonderful stuff, but read in a million of cereal, canned peas, dog food and check-cashing transactions, it seems incredibly dull.

Turning the pages of these papers, I have found myself mentally smiling. "What? Another story about a man who lived several thousand years ago as the Pharaoh Amenhotep? Or 'What do I care that John Wilkes Booth has taken a sentence in Dismal, Maryland, that the occasional psychic whose head blows up'?"

Still, it hadn't been an either/or situation here at Union Station, had it? I could have had both—an exploding head plus Beirut. Admittedly, the exploding-head story appeared in one of those papers usually found at grocery checkout counters. You have seen those papers. They specialize in implausibility. Babies are being slugged Christmas cards. Otherwise unremarkable people discover they live just as close to Nebuchadnezzar or Martha Washington.

The amazing titillations peddled with groceries are a different case. They are merely titillations, and when titillation becomes routine it ceases to be either titillating or amazing. Why should one bother? After the barbarians come, we are obliged only to instruct them in history so they may avoid our mistakes; we are not obliged to amuse them.

Some thought must have made me keep moving when I saw "Famous Psychic's Head Explodes" that day in Union Station. Yet, though it was morning, the morning papers may avoid our mistakes; we are not obliged to amuse them.

Some thought must have made me keep moving when I saw "Famous Psychic's Head Explodes" that day in Union Station. Yet, though it was morning, the morning papers may avoid our mistakes; we are not obliged to amuse them.

## Max Frisch in Zurich: A Guest at Home

By Hanns Neuberger

ZURICH — Still, the sculptor to hero of the 1954 Max Frisch novel that made the writer known around the world, Max Frisch, was not a guest at home.

After decades abroad, however, the playwright, novelist and outspoken critic of Swiss complacency has once again settled in his homeland.

Frisch, who turns 75 on May 15, dislikes interviews but gave a reluctant one shortly after receiving the news that he had won the Neustadt International Prize for Literature. It was a surprise, he said, and a special honor because there were other prominent nominees, including his friend Günter Grass, and Eugene Ionesco.

What do awards mean to the man who has repeatedly been nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature? "Only career," he said, they meant excitement and acknowledgment. Later, they were pleasant. But as a reader, he hastens to add, he would never allow himself to be influenced by literary awards.

Official Switzerland, target of much of his criticism, has been hesitant in celebrating the death of its literary hero. He has long been an ardent supporter of the United States and Western Germany. Neither his native Zurich nor the Federal Institute of Technology, where he studied architecture, plans any birthday ceremonies.

"We are a patriotic nation," said Frisch with a sardonic smile. His relations with Swiss culture have been chilly for decades. "It's not tragic, but unpleasant."

For Frisch, there is no bridge between art and power. Open hostility is rare, but what continues to upset him is "this absolute indifference" to his work. "The worst that can happen to us authors is an indifferent public, which can read us without even noticing the parallel we have thrown down at it."

Literature's impact on society is limited in the mid-20th century, Frisch said, though he noted hopefully that a few years ago a modernist from a Soviet prison with the camp victim in New York



Frisch: Chilly reception "not tragic but unpleasant."

bearing a message from a fellow captive who had read a book by Frisch in Siberia.

"That's something I cannot match," he said. "The printed word has retained an old-fashioned respect."

In Switzerland, prizes are for him a "word of credit card," obliging authorities to maintain a certain respect.

"His world fame is only tolerated here. At best he is treated like a well-paying guest," Frisch said, though he noted hopefully that a few years ago a modernist from a Soviet prison with the camp victim in New York

strained, too, especially since what he calls "the war against the Vietnam people." Still, it is a country that has long fascinated him. He first worked there in 1952 on a one-year Rockefeller grant for drama.

"I was less interested in drama than in the desert," he said. "But they did not ask anything from me." If he had wanted to remain an architect, he said, he would have stayed in the United States. He had been "only a Sunday writer" until then. During the 1952 stay he burned an early draft of "Siddhartha" (translated in 1958 as "The Man Without a Country") because he was not satisfied with it.

## Yoko Ono on Stage 'Ono'

The musical "Leonor" had Yoko Ono on stage in the audience Wednesday night in London on the real Ono saw the play based on the life of her husband, John, who was assassinated in 1969. "I was very scared about going," she said Thursday.

"During the performance I kept thinking whether I should slip away quietly, but then I decided to stick it through." She said she liked very good songs of John's. "One is the same as he would have chosen." Speaking of the on-stage Yoko Ono, she added: "I came over as a pushy foreigner, always interrupting and not making much sense. But once I'm a widow, I say some very intelligent things."

Ono is in London for a concert Friday on her international "Star Peace" tour. Her son, Sean, 10, is with her but did not want to see the play about his father, Ono said.

The Soviet Union has set up a commission in Moscow to document the life of poet and dissident Vladimir Vysotsky, whose death in 1980 indicated a rare unofficial demonstration. This said the commission on his "literary heritage" was seeking "letters, documents and pictures linked with the life of the poet."

Ono is in London for a concert Friday on her international "Star Peace" tour. Her son, Sean, 10, is with her but did not want to see the play about his father, Ono said.

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Buckingham Palace, makes about \$15,000 a year as a Royal Navy lieutenant, to his income as a married man will be about \$55,000.

Christian Bantock, who retired from surgery in 1983, 18 years after performing the world's first heart transplant, is setting his name to promote a line of managing skin-care products that some experts have dismissed as ineffective. "Anything that I'm involved in, because I'm a known figure, is praised and criticized," he said in New York. "My father used to use an African saying — 'the highest tree gets the most wind.'"

Bantock was a member of a research team in Switzerland that studied the effect of a substance called phenylthiocarbamide, or PTC, on the human skin. The result, Glycol, a line of products was called "Cellular Anti-Aging Cream."

Edward Jones of Indianapolis, who likes to rummage through old books, paid \$3 last August for a French map dated 1678. Now, says Chris Cooper, a bookseller in New York, Jones said that the map was commissioned by Louis XIV. It was a map of the Paris region and measured 5 feet by 4 feet (152 cm by 122 cm). Jones said that the map was the first map which, in the end, was in ink and watercolor on parchment. "I thought it was a type of engraving."

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW YORK — A newspaper headline caught my eye. It said: "Famous Psychiatrist Explodes." I didn't buy the paper. Afterward, I worried. What was wrong with me?

In the old days, if there had been an exploding-head story in the news, I would have bought every sheet on the newsstand. Now I passed by as though exploding heads were as ordinary as kidnappings in Beirut.

I did this worrying on the Metro-liner en route from Washington to New York. Having passed up the paper with news of the exploding head, I had nothing to read but the kind of newspaper that faithfully reports the kidnappings of Beirut.

It was a struggle to get interested in them, yet I knew one should. It is a terrible thing to be kidnapped in Beirut, or anywhere else for that matter, and if it happens every day we ought to read about it. But because, look, what is more important—the collapsing of civilization or the occasional psychic whose head blows up?

Still, it hadn't been an either/or situation here at Union Station, had it? I could have had both—an exploding head plus Beirut. Admittedly, the exploding-head story appeared in one of those papers usually found at grocery checkout counters. You have seen those papers. They specialize in implausibility. Babies are being slugged Christmas cards. Otherwise unremarkable people discover they live just as close to Nebuchadnezzar or Martha Washington.

The amazing titillations peddled with groceries are a different case. They are merely titillations, and when titillation becomes routine it ceases to be either titillating or amazing. Why should one bother? After the barbarians come, we are obliged only to instruct them in history so they may avoid our mistakes; we are not obliged to amuse them.

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FOUR WINDS International

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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